



भारत का राजपत्र

The Gazette of India

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

सं० 40]

नई दिल्ली, शनिवार, सितम्बर 30, 1972/आश्विन 8, 1894

No. 40]

NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1972/ASVINA 8, 1894

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रख जा सके।

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप खण्ड (ii)

PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

(रक्षा मंत्रालय को छोड़कर) भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों और (संघ क्षेत्र प्रशासन को छोड़कर)

केन्द्रीय प्राधिकरणों द्वारा जारी किये गए विधिक आदेश और अधिसूचनाएं।

Statutory orders and notifications issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) and by Central Authorities (other than the Administration of Union Territories.)

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

New Delhi, the 8th June 1972

विदेश मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 8 जून, 1972

S.O. 2598.—The following bye-laws made by the Haj Committee, Bombay, under sub-section (1) of section 18 of the Haj Committee Act, 1959 (51 of 1959) to amend the Haj Committee Bye-Laws, 1966, and confirmed by the Central Government under sub-section (2) of that section, are hereby published as required by sub-section (3) thereof, namely:—

1. **Short title.**—These bye-laws may be called the Haj Committee (Amendment) Bye-Laws, 1972.

2. **Amendment of bye-law 5.**—In bye-law 5 of the Haj Committee Bye-Laws, 1966 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Bye-Laws), for clause (4), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

“(4) The Presiding Officer shall be responsible for preserving order at the meeting and may direct any member whose conduct is in his opinion disorderly and not conducive to the decorum of the meeting, to withdraw immediately from the meeting. Such member shall do so forthwith and shall absent himself during the remaining period of that meeting.”

3. **Amendment of bye-law 14.**—In bye-law 14 of the principal Bye-Laws, in clause (v), the words and figure “on payment of a fee of Rs. 5” shall be omitted.

[No. MII-1181(45)/64.]

M. H. ANSARI, Dy. Secy.
(Haj and Wana).

एस० ओ० 2598.—हज समिति उपनियम, 1966 में संशोधन करने के लिए हज समिति अधिनियम, 1959 (1959 का 51) की धारा 18 की उपधारा (1) के अन्तर्गत हज समिति, बम्बई द्वारा बनाये गये और उक्त धारा की उपधारा (2) के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा पुष्ट निम्नलिखित उपनियम इसके द्वारा प्रकाशित किए जा रहे हैं जैसा कि उक्त धारा की उपधारा (3) में अपेक्षित है, यथा :—

1. लघु शीर्षक : इन उपनियमों को हज समिति (संशोधन) उपनियम, 1972 संज्ञा दी जाएगी।

2. उप नियम 5 का संशोधन : हज समिति उपनियम, 1966 (जिनका उल्लेख इसके बाद मुख्य उपनियम कह कर किया गया है) में धारा (4) के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित धारा रखी जाएगी, यथा:

“(4) बैठक में व्यवस्था बनाए रखने की जिम्मेदारी संचालन अधिकारी पर होगी और उसकी समझ

में जिस किसी सदस्य का आचरण अनुचित और बैठक की शान्तिनता के प्रतिकूल होगा उसे वह बैठक से तुरन्त चले जाने को कह सकता है। सम्बद्ध अधिकारी तत्काल उसकी आज्ञा का पालन करेगा और फिर उस बैठक से अनुपस्थित रहेगा।”

3. उपनियम 14 में संशोधन : मुख्य उपनियमों के उपनियम 14 की धारा (पांच) में “शुल्क के 5 रुपये देने पर” शब्द और श्रंक हटा दिये जाएंगे।

[संख्या एम-दो-1181/(45)/64]

एम० एच० अन्तारी, उप सचिव (हज एनं बाना)।

New Delhi, the 22nd July 1972

S.O. 2599.—In continuation of para 2 of Notification No. M-1181/19/70, dated 4th July, 1972, the following three members have been co-opted under clause (1) of Sub-Section (1) of Section 4 of the Haj Committee Act 1959:—

1. Shahzada Shabbirbhai Sahab Nuruddin, Badri Mahal, 3rd Floor, Dr. Dadabhai Nowroji Road, Bombay-1.
2. Smt. Shirin S. Somjee, 6, Nassarulla Terrace, corner of Warden Road & Napean Sea Road, Bombay-26.
3. Shri Yusuf Miyaji, Plot No. 41, 1st Floor, Building No. 1, Potia Estate, Potia Street, Bellasis Road, Bombay-8.

[No. M-1181/19/70.]
R. C. ARORA, Director.
(Wana & Haj Affairs).

नई दिल्ली, 22 जुलाई, 1972

एस० श्री० 2599.—अधिसूचना संख्या एम-1181 (19)/70 दिनांक 4 जुलाई, 1972 के पैरा 2 के क्रम में, निम्नलिखित तीन सदस्यों को हज समिति अधिनियम, 1959 के खंड 4 के उपखण्ड (1) की संख्या (एल) के अन्तर्गत सहयोजित किया गया है:—

1. शहजादा शब्बीरभाई साहेब नूरुद्दीन, बदरी महल, तीसरी मंजिल, डाक्टर दादाभाई नारोजी रोड, बम्बई
2. श्रीमती शीरी एस० सेगजी, 6, नस्सारुल्ला टैरेस, कार्नर आफ बार्डन रोड और नेपियन सी रोड, बम्बई-26
3. श्री यूसुफ मियाजी, प्लॉट नं० 41, पहली मंजिल, बिल्डिंग नं० 1, पोतिया एस्टेट, पोतिया स्ट्रीट, बैलसिस रोड, बम्बई-8

[संख्या एम०-1181 (19)/70]

रमेश चन्द्र अरोड़ा,
निदेशक (बाना एवं हज कार्य)।

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

New Delhi, the 14th July 1972

S.O. 2600.—Whereas under section 2 of the Bengal Police Act, 1869 (Bengal Act VII of 1869), the State Government of Meghalaya has constituted a separate General Police District (comprising the area of European Ward within the municipality of Shillong) to be known as the Central Shillong General Police District;

And whereas by the notification of the Government of Meghalaya No. HPL 13/72/1, dated the 21st January 1972, the functions of the State Government of Meghalaya under the said Act and the Police Act, 1861, (5 of 1861) have been entrusted to the Central Government under article 258 A of the Constitution;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the second paragraph of section 4 of the Police Act, 1861 (5 of 1861) and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs No. S.O. 1060, dated the 13th May, 1972, the Central Government hereby appoints the Superintendent of Police, Khasi Hills and Shillong Districts, as District Superintendent of Police for the Central Shillong General Police District with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of the office of the District Superintendent of Police, in addition to his present duties.

[No. 18/72-GPA.I.]

PREM PRAKASH, Under Secy.

गृह मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली 14 जुलाई, 1972

का० आ० 2600.—यतः बंगाल पुलिस अधिनियम, 1869 (1869 का बंगाल अधिनियम VII) की धारा 2 के अधीन मेघालय की राज्य सरकार ने एक अलग सामान्य पुलिस जिला गठित किया है (जिसमें शिलांग की नगरपालिका के भीतर यूरोपीय वार्ड का क्षेत्र होगा) जिसे मध्यवर्ती शिलांग सामान्य पुलिस जिला कहा जाएगा;

और यतः मेघालय सरकार की तारीख 21 जनवरी, 1972 की अधिसूचना सं० एच० पी० एल० 13/72/1, द्वारा उक्त अधिनियम तथा पुलिस अधिनियम, 1861 (1861 का 5) के अधीन मेघालय के राज्य सरकार के कृत्यों को सविधान के अनुच्छेद 258-क के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार को सौंपा गया है ;

अतः अब पुलिस अधिनियम, 1861 (1861 का 5) की धारा 4 के पैराग्राफ 2 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए तथा भारत सरकार, गृह मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं० का०आ० 1060, दिनांक 13 मई, 1972 का अधिक्रमण करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा खासी हिल्स तथा शिलांग जिले के पुलिस अधीक्षक को, उनके अपने वर्तमान कार्यभार के अतिरिक्त, मध्यवर्ती शिलांग सामान्य पुलिस जिले के लिए जिला पुलिस अधीक्षक के रूप में, यह पद ग्रहण करने की तारीख से, नियुक्त करती है।

[सं० फा० 18/2/72-जी०पी०ए०-1]

प्रेम प्रकाश, अवर सचिव।

CABINET SECRETARIAT**(Department of Personnel)***New Delhi, the 7th July 1972*

S.O. 2601.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 and clause (5) of article 148 of the Constitution, and after consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General of India in relation to the persons working in the Indian Audit and Accounts Department, the President hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Central Civil Services (Temporary Service) Rules, 1965, namely:—

1. (1) These rules may be called the Central Civil Services (Temporary Service) Second Amendment Rules, 1972.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the Central Civil Services (Temporary Service) Rules, 1965—

- (i) in the second proviso to clause (ii) of sub-rule (1) of rule 7, the words "in the list referred to in rule 8" shall be omitted.
- (ii) rule 8 shall be deleted.

[No. 4/11/71-Est(C).]

SATYA PAL, Under Secy.

मंत्रिमंडल सचिवालय

(कार्मिक विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 7 जुलाई, 1972

का० आ० 2601.—राष्ट्रपति, संविधान के अनुच्छेद 309 के परन्तुक और अनुच्छेद 148 के खण्ड (5) के द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और भारतीय लेखा परीक्षक तथा लेखा विभाग में काम करने वाले व्यक्तियों के संबंध में, नियन्त्रक और महालेखा परीक्षक से परामर्श करने के बाद, केन्द्रीय सिविल सेवाएं (अस्थायी सेवा) नियम, 1965 में और संशोधन करने के लिये एतद्द्वारा निम्नलिखित नियम बनाते हैं :—

1. (1) ये नियम केन्द्रीय सिविल सेवाएं (अस्थायी सेवा) संशोधन नियम, 1972 कहे जा सकेंगे।

(2) ये नियम सरकारी राजपत्र में प्रकाशित होने की तारीख से लागू होंगे।

2. केन्द्रीय सिविल सेवाएं (अस्थायी सेवा) नियम 1965 में,

() नियम 7 के उप-नियम (i) के खण्ड (ii) के दूसरे परन्तुक में "नियम 8 में उल्लिखित सूची में" शब्दों को निकाल दिया जायेगा।

(ii) नियम 8 को हटा दिया जाये।

[संख्या 4/11/71-स्थापना (ग)]

सत्य पाल, अवसर सचिव।

(Department of Personnel)*New Delhi, the 21st July 1972*

S.O. 2602.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 (25 of 1946), the Central Government hereby specifies the following offences as the offences which are to be investigated by the Delhi Special Police Establishment, namely:—

- (a) Offences punishable under sections 363, 363-A, 364 and 365 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (45 of 1860).
- (b) attempts, abetments and conspiracies in relation to or in connection with, any offence mentioned in clause (a) and any other offence committed in the course of the same transaction arising out of the same facts.

[No. 228/7/72-AVD(II).]

(कार्मिक विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 21 जुलाई, 1972

का० आ० 2602.—दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापन अधिनियम, 1946 (1946 का 25) की धारा 3 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्द्वारा निम्नलिखित अपराधों को उन अपराधों के रूप में विनिर्दिष्ट करती है जिनका अन्वेषण दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापन द्वारा किया जाना है, अर्थात् :—

(क) भारतीय दण्ड संहिता, 1860 (1860 का 45) की धारा 363, 363ए, 364 और 365 के अधीन दण्डनीय अपराध ;

(ख) खण्ड (क) में वर्णित किसी अपराध, तथा उन्हीं तथ्यों से उद्भूत उसी संव्यवहार के अनुक्रम में दिए गए किसी अन्य अपराध के बारे में, या उसके सम्बन्ध में प्रयत्न, दुष्प्रेषण और पड्यंत्र।

[सं० 228/7/72-एवीडी (2)]

ORDERS*New Delhi, the 21st July 1972*

S.O. 2603.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 5, read with section 6, of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 (25 of 1946) and of all other powers enabling it in this behalf, the Central Government, with the consent of the Government of Uttar Pradesh, hereby extends the powers and jurisdiction of the members of the Delhi Special Police Establishment to the whole of the State of Uttar Pradesh for the investigation of offences punishable under sections 363, 363-A, 364 and 365 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (45 of 1860) and any other offence committed in the course of the same transaction, in regard to the disappearance of Shri Anil Kumar, son of Shri A. C. Sharma on the morning of the 23rd April, 1968 at Dehradun.

[No. 228/7/72-AVD(II).]

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 21 जुलाई, 1972

का० आ० 2603.—दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापन अधिनियम, 1946 (1946 का 25) की धारा 6 के साथ पठित धारा 5 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों और इस निमित्त से उन्

समर्थ बनाने वाली अन्य सभी शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की सहमति से, दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापन के सदस्यों की शक्तियों और अधिकारिता का, भारतीय दण्ड संहिता, 1860 (1860 का 45) की धारा 363, 363ए, 364 और 365 के अधीन दण्डनीय अपराधों, और 23 अप्रैल, 1968 को प्रातःकाल देहरादून से श्री अनिल कुमार सुपुत्र श्री ए०सी० शर्मा के लापता हो जाने के सम्बन्ध में उसी संयोजन के अनुक्रम में किए गए किसी अन्य अपराध का अन्वेषण करने के लिए, एतद्द्वारा समस्त उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में विस्तार करती है।

संख्या 228/72-एवीडी (2)

S.O. 2604.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 5, read with section 6, of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 (25 of 1946), the Central Government, with the consent of the Government of the State of Manipur hereby extends to the State of Manipur the powers and jurisdiction of the members of the Delhi Special Police Establishment for the investigation of certain offences specified in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs/Department of Personnel (i) No. 25/12/62-AVD-I dated the 18th February, 1963, (ii) No. 25/3/60-AVD.II, dated 1st April, 1964, (iii) No. 25/9/64-AVD, dated 1st September, 1964, (iv) No. 228/1/65(I) AVD.II, dated the 8th February, 1965, (v) No. 228/4/66-AVD.II(I), dated the 23rd December, 1966, (vi) No. 25/4/64-AVD.II, dated 21st November, 1967, (vii) No. 228/3/6-AVD.(II), dated the 10th July, 1970, (viii) No. 228/7/65-AVD.(II), dated the 13th July, 1970, (ix) No. 228/6/67-AVD-II, dated the 15th July, 1970 and (x) No. 228/11/67-AVD.II, dated the 3rd September, 1970, issued under section 3 of the said Act and mentioned in the Schedule hereto annexed:—

THE SCHEDULE

- () I. Offences punishable under sections 124-A, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 165-A, 166, 167, 168, 169, 171E, 171F, 182, 193, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 204, 211, 218, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 263-A, 379, 380, 381, 382, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 403, 406, 407, 408, 409, 411, 412, 413, 414, 417, 418, 419, 420, 465, 466, 467, 468, 471, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477-A, 489A, 489B, 489C, 489D, 489E, 500, 501, 502, and 505, of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (45 of 1860);
- (2) Offences punishable under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947 (2 of 1947);
- (3) Offences punishable under the Defence of India Act, 1962 and the Defence of India Rules framed thereunder;
- (4) Offences punishable under the Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947 (18 of 1947);
- (5) Offences punishable under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947 (7 of 1947);
- (6) Offences punishable under sections 51, 52, 55 and 56 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (6 of 1898);
- (7) Offences punishable under sections 63, 68, 116, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 628, 629 and 630 of the Companies Act, 1956 (1 of 1956);
- (8) Offences punishable under sections 104 and 105 of the Insurance Act, 1938 (4 of 1938);
- (9) Offences punishable under the Indian Official Secrets Act, 1923 (19 of 1923);
- (10) Offences punishable under sections 7 and 8 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of

1955) and conspiracies in relation thereto or in connection therewith;

- (11) Offences punishable under clause (iii) of sub-section (1) of section 24 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 (65 of 1951) and conspiracies in relation thereto or in connection therewith;
- (12) Offences punishable under the Indian Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1933 (17 of 1933);
- (13) Offences punishable under the Telegraph Wires (Unlawful Possession) Act, 1950 (74 of 1950);
- (14) Offences punishable under the Railway Stores (Unlawful Possession) Act, 1955 (51 of 1955);
- (15) Offences punishable under section 27 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (13 of 1885);
- (16) Offences punishable under sections 132, 133, 134, 135 and 136 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962);
- (17) Offences punishable under rule 6 of the Indian Passport Rules, 1950 read with sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Passport (Entry into India) Act, 1920 (34 of 1920);
- (18) Offences punishable under section 5 of the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939 (16 of 1939);
- (19) Offences punishable under sections 6, 10, 11, and 12 of the Aircraft Act, 1934 (22 of 1934) and under any rule made under section 5, 7, 8, 8A or 8B of the said Act;
- (20) Offences punishable under section 14 of the Foreigners Act, 1946 (31 of 1946);
- (21) Offences punishable under section 9 of the Opium Act, 1878 (1 of 1878);
- (22) Offences punishable under sections 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20 and 21 of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 (2 of 1930);
- (23) Offences punishable under sections 277 and 278 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961);
- (24) Offences punishable under sections 9 and 17 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (1 of 1944);
- (25) Offences punishable under sections 31 and 32 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950 (43 of 1950);
- (26) Offences punishable under sections 128, 129, 134 and 136 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 (43 of 1951);
- (27) Offences punishable under section 12 of the Passport Act, 1967 (15 of 1967); and

(b) attempts, abetments and conspiracies in relation to, or in connection with, any of the offences mentioned in sub-paragraph (a) and any other offence committed in the course of the same transaction arising out of the same facts.

[No. 228/4/72-AVD-II.]

B. C. VANJANI, Under Secy.

सा० आ० 2604—दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना अधिनियम, 1946 (1946 का 25) की धारा 6 के साथ पठित धारा 5 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मणिपुर राज्य की सहमति से, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्द्वारा कथित अधिनियम की धारा 3 के अन्तर्गत जारी की गई और इसके साथ लगी अनुसूची में उल्लिखित भारत सरकार के गृह मंत्रालय / कार्मिक विभाग की अधिसूचनाएं (1) सं० 25/12/62-ए की डी-1

दिनांक 18-2-1963, (2) सं० 25/3/60-ए. बी डी-II दिनांक 1-4-1964, (3) सं० 25/9/64-ए. बी डी दिनांक 1-9-1964, (4) सं० 228/./65(I) ए. बी डी-II दिनांक 8-2-1965, (5) सं० 228/4/66-ए. बी डी-II(I) दिनांक 23-12-1966, (6) सं० 25/4/64-ए. बी डी-II दिनांक 23-11-1967, (7) सं० 228/3/66-ए. बी डी-(II) दिनांक 10-7-1970, (8) सं० 228/7/65-ए. बी डी (II) दिनांक 13-7-1970, (9) सं० 228/6/67-ए. बी डी-II दिनांक 15-7-1970 और (10) सं० 228/11/67-ए. बी डी-II दिनांक 3-9-1970 में बताए गए कुछ अपराधों के अन्वेषण के लिए दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना के सदस्यों की अक्तियों और क्षेत्राधिकार का मणिपुर राज्य में विस्तार करती है :

अनुसूची

(1) भारतीय दण्ड संहिता, 1860 (1860 का 45) की धाराएं 124-क, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 165-क, 166, 167, 168, 169, 171-ई, 171-एफ, 182, 193, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 204, 211, 218, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 241, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 263-क, 379, 380, 381, 382, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 403, 406, 407, 408, 409, 411, 412, 413, 414, 417, 418, 419, 420, 465, 466, 467, 468, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477 ए, 489 बी, 489 सी, 489 डी, 489 ई, 500, 501, 502 और 505 के अधीन दण्डनीय अपराध,

(2) अष्टाचार निवारण अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 2) के अधीन दण्डनीय अपराध;

(3) भारत रक्षा अधिनियमों, 1962 तथा उसके अन्तर्गत बनाए गए भारत रक्षा नियमों के अधीन दण्डनीय अपराध;

(4) आयतन एवं निर्यात (नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 18) के अधीन दण्डनीय अपराध;

(5) विदेशी मुद्रा विनियम अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 7) के अधीन दण्डनीय अपराध;

(6) भारतीय डाक-घर अधिनियम, 1898 (1898 का 6) की धाराएं 51, 52, 55 और 56 के अधीन दण्डनीय अपराध;

(7) कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 1) की धाराएं 63, 68, 116, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 628, 629 और 630 के अधीन दण्डनीय अपराध;

(8) बीमा अधिनियम, 1938 (1938 का 4) की धाराएं 104 और 105 के अधीन दण्डनीय अपराध;

(9) भारतीय शासकीय गोपनीयता अधिनियम, 1923 (1923 का 19) के अधीन दण्डनीय अपराध;

(10) आवश्यक सामग्री अधिनियम, 1955 (1955 का 10) की धाराएं 7 और 8 के अधीन दण्डनीय अपराध और उसमें संबंधित अथवा उसके संबंध में पड़्यंत्र;

(11) उद्योग (विकास एवं विनियम) अधिनियम, 1951 (1951 का 65) की धारा 24 (i) (iii) के अधीन दण्डनीय अपराध और उसमें संबंधित अथवा उसके संबंध में पड़्यंत्र;

(12) भारतीय वेतार टेनोग्राफ अधिनियम, 1933 (1933 का 17) के अधीन दण्डनीय अपराध;

(13) टेनोग्राफ तार (अरैथ कब्जा) अधिनियम, 1950 (1950 का 74) के अधीन दण्डनीय अपराध;

(14) रेनरे मंडार (अरैथ कब्जा) अधिनियम, 1955 (1955 का 51) के अधीन दण्डनीय अपराध;

(15) भारतीय टेनोग्राफ अधिनियम, 1885 (1885 का 13) की धारा 27 के अधीन दण्डनीय अपराध;

(16) सीमा-गुल्क अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 52) की धाराएं 132, 133, 134, 135 और 136 के अधीन दण्डनीय अपराध;

(17) भारतीय पारपत्र अधिनियम, 1920 (1920 का 24) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (3) के साथ पठित भारतीय पारपत्र नियमावली, 1950 के नियम 6 के अधीन दण्डनीय अपराध;

(18) विदेशियों का पंजीकरण अधिनियम, 1939 (1939 का 16) की धारा 5 के अधीन दण्डनीय अपराध;

(19) वायुयान अधिनियम, 1934 (1934 का 22) की धाराएं 5, 7, 8, 8-क या 8-ख के अधीन बनाए गए किसी भी नियम के अधीन दण्डनीय अपराध;

(20) विदेशी अधिनियम, 1946 (1946 का 31) की धारा 14 के अधीन दण्डनीय अपराध;

(21) अस्त्र अधिनियम, 1878 (1878 का 1) की धारा 9 के अधीन दण्डनीय अपराध;

(22) हानिकार औषधि अधिनियम, 1930 (1930 का 2) की धाराएं 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20 और 21 के अधीन दण्डनीय अपराध;

(23) आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 43) की धाराएं 277 और 278 के अधीन दण्डनीय अपराध;

(24) केन्द्रीय उत्पाद-शुल्क और तमक अधिनियम, 1944 (1944 का 1) की धाराएं 9 और 17 के अधीन दण्डनीय अपराध;

(25) लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1950 (1950 का 43) की धाराएं 31 और 32 के अधीन दण्डनीय अपराध;

(26) लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 (1951 का 43) की धाराएं 128, 129, 134 और 136 के अधीन दण्डनीय अपराध;

(27) पारपत्र अधिनियम, 1967 (1967 का 15) की धारा 12 के अधीन दण्डनीय अपराध;

ऊपर बताए हुए अपराधों में से किसी भी अपराध के संबंध में अथवा उससे संबंधित प्रयत्न, उकसाहट और पड़यन्त्र तथा एक-जैसे तथ्यों से उत्पन्न हुई एक सी कार्यवाही के दौरान किया गया कोई अन्य अपराध ।

[सं० 228/4/72-ए० बी० डी०-II]

बी० सी० वनजानी, अवर सचिव ।

(Department of Personnel)

ORDER

New Delhi, the 3rd July 1972

S.O. 2605.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2B of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947 (7 of 1947) and in supersession of the Order of the Government of India in the Department of Personnel (Cabinet Secretariat) published in the Gazette of India as No. S.O. 1273, dated the 27th March, 1971, the Central Government hereby authorises the Additional Director of Enforcement to exercise the powers and discharge the duties of the Director of Enforcement under sub-section (1), and clause (a) of sub-section (3), of section 23, and under sections 23D, 23EEE and 23F, of the said Act, in respect of cases involving foreign exchange upto the value of one lakh rupees.

[No. 432/61/71-AVD.IV.]

K. L. RAMACHANDRAN, Under Secy.

(कार्मिक विभाग)

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 3 जुलाई 1972

एन० ओ० 2605—विदेशी मुद्रा विनियमन अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 7) की धारा 2ख द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और भारत के राजपत्र में सं० का० आ० 1273, तारीख 27 मार्च, 1971 के रूप में प्रकाशित, भारत सरकार के कार्मिक विभाग (मंत्रिमण्डल सचिवालय) के आदेश को अनिश्चित करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, अपर प्रवर्तन-निदेशक को, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 23 की, उपधारा (1), और उपधारा (3) के खण्ड (क) के अधीन, और धारा 23ख, 23 ड०ड०ड० और 23घ के अधीन, ऐसे मामलों के संबंध में जिनमें एक लाख रुपये के मूल्य तक की विदेशी मुद्रा अन्तर्वर्तित हो, प्रवर्तन निदेशक की शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने और उसके कर्तव्य का निर्वहन करने के लिये एतद्द्वारा प्राधिकृत करती है ।

[संख्या 432/61/71-ए० बी० डी० (4)]

के० एल० रामचन्द्रन, अवर सचिव ।

ERRATUM

In the Cabinet Secretariat (Department of Personnel) Notification No. 381/21/71-AVD.III dated the 22nd June 1972 published in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) dated the 26th August, 1972 on page 3296 as S.O. 2361, the following correction may be made:—

In the third line of the Notification after the bracket, viz., "(60 of 1952)" add the words "the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment in".

MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (Transport Wing)

New Delhi, the 19th July 1972

S.O. 2606.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Road Transport Corporations Act, 1950 (64 of 1950), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri N. R. Reddy, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Shipping and Transport, as a member of the Delhi Transport Corporation and makes the following further amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Shipping and Transport No. S.O. 5083, dated the 3rd November, 1971, namely:—

In the said notification, after item 5, following item shall be inserted, namely:—

"6. Shri N. R. Reddy, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Shipping and Transport."

[No. 5-TAG(23)/71.]

N. A. A. NARAYANAN, Under Secy.

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय

(परिवहन संकट)

नई दिल्ली 18 जुलाई, 1972

एस० ओ० 2606.—सड़क परिवहन निगम अधिनियम, 1950 (1950 का 64) की धारा 5 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्द्वारा श्री एन० आर० रेड्डी, संयुक्त सचिव, नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय को दिल्ली परिवहन निगम का सदस्य नियुक्त करती है तथा भारत सरकार के नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का० आ० 5083 दिनांक 3 नवम्बर, 1971 में निम्नलिखित और सगोधन करती है:—

उक्त अधिसूचना में मद 5 के बाद, निम्नलिखित मद अन्तः स्थापित की जाएगी, अर्थात्:—

"6. श्री एन० आर० रेड्डी, संयुक्त सचिव, नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय ।"

[सं० 5-टी० ए० जी० (23)/71]

एन० ए० ए० नारायणन, अवर सचिव ।

(Transport Wing)

ORDER

New Delhi, the 21st July 1972

S.O. 2607.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an emergency such as is contemplated in section 68B of the Indian Ports Act, 1908 (15 of 1908), has arisen;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the said section 68B and in continuation of the Order of the Government of India in the Ministry of Shipping and Transport (Transport Wing) No. S.O. 5496, dated the 13th December, 1971, the Central Government hereby authorises the Port Defence Commanders and the Naval Officers-in-Charge at each of the places specified in column (1) of the Table below and any other persons authorised by any such Port

Defence Commander or Naval Officer-in-Charge in this behalf, to exercise the powers conferred by that section in respect of the port mentioned in the corresponding entry in column (2) of the said Table and in relation to the authorities mentioned in section 68-A of the said Act.

TABLE

(1)	(2)
Name of place	Name of port
Calcutta	Calcutta Port
Okha	Okha Port

[No. F. 22-PG(3)/71.]

K. L. GUPTA, Dy. Secy.

(परिवहन स्कंद)

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 21 जुलाई, 1972

का०आ० 2607.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय है कि भारतीय पत्तन अधिनियम, 1908 (1908 का 15) की धारा 68ख में यथा अनुध्यात आपात स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई है :

अतः, अब, उक्त धारा 68ख द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए तथा भारत सरकार के नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय (परिवहन स्कंद) की अधिमूचना सं० का० आ० 5496 तारीख 13 दिसम्बर, 1971 के क्रम में केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा निम्न सारणी के स्तंभ 1 में विनिर्दिष्ट स्थानों में से प्रत्येक के पत्तन रक्षा कमांडर और नौसेना भारसाधक और ऐसे किसी पत्तन रक्षा कमांडर या नौसेना भारसाधक द्वारा इस निम्न प्राधिकृत किन्हीं अन्य व्यक्तियों को उक्त सारणी के स्तंभ 2 की तत्स्थानी प्रविष्टियों में उल्लिखित पत्तन की बाबत और उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 68क में वर्णित प्राधिकारों के संबंध में उस धारा द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने के लिए प्राधिकृत करती है ।

सारणी

स्थान का नाम	पत्तन का नाम
कलकत्ता	कलकत्ता पत्तन
ओखा	ओखा पत्तन

[सं० 22-पी०जी० (3)/71]

के० एल० गुप्ता, उप-सचिव ।

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

(Department of Agriculture)

New Delhi, the 5th July 1972

S.O. 2608.—Whereas a draft of the Dried Edible Mushrooms Grading and Marking Rules, 1970 was published, as required by section 3 of the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937, at pages 5216 to 5218 of the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii), dated the 21st November, 1970, with the Notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Department of Agriculture) No. S.O. 3725, dated the 2nd November, 1970, inviting objections and suggestions from all persons likely to be affected thereby till the 18th December, 1970;

And whereas the said Gazette was made available to the public on the 21st November, 1970;

And whereas objections and suggestions received from the public on the said draft have been considered by the Central Government;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby makes the following rules, namely:—

DRIED EDIBLE MUSHROOMS GRADING AND MARKING RULES, 1972

1. **Short title and application.**—(1) These rules may be called Dried Edible Mushrooms Grading and Marking Rules, 1972.

(2) They shall apply to dried edible mushrooms of the varieties produced in India.

2. **Definitions.**—In these rules,

(1) "Agricultural Marketing Adviser" means the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India;

(2) "Mushroom" means dried edible mushroom;

(3) "Schedule" means a Schedule appended to these rules.

3. **Grade designation.**—The grade designations to indicate the quality of dried edible mushrooms shall be as set out in column 2 of Schedule I.

4. **Definition of quality.**—The quality indicated by the respective grade designations shall be as set out against each grade designation in columns 3 to 6 and the general characteristics applicable to all the grades as set out in col 7 of Schedule I.

5. **Grade designation mark.**—The grade designation mark shall consist of a label specifying the grade designation and bearing a design (consisting of an outline map of India) with the word 'AGMARK' and the figure of the rising sun, with the words 'Produce of India' and 'भारतीय उत्पाद' resembling the one as set out in Schedule II.

6. **Method of marking.**—(1) The grade designation mark shall be securely affixed to each container in a manner approved by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser and shall clearly show the following particulars, namely:—

(a) Commodity and Grade Designation

(b) Net Weight

(c) Date and place of packing

(2) An authorised packer may, after obtaining the prior approval of the Agricultural Marketing Adviser, mark his private trade mark on a container, in a manner approved by the said Officer or an Officer authorised by him in this behalf, provided that the private trade mark does not represent quality or grade of edible mushrooms different from that indicated by the grade designation mark affixed to the container in accordance with these rules.

7. Method of packing.—(1) Only strong, sound, clean and dry and durable containers, as may be prescribed by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser shall be used for packing. They shall be free from any insect or fungus infestation and shall also be free from any undesirable odour.

(2) The containers shall be securely closed and sealed in such manner as may be prescribed by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser.

(3) Each package shall contain only dried edible mushroom of the varieties mentioned in Schedule I.

8. Special conditions of Certificate of Authorisation.—In addition to the conditions specified in rule 4 of the General Grading and Marking Rules, 1937, the following special conditions shall be observed by the packers to the satisfaction of Agricultural Marketing Adviser, namely:

(i) An authorised packer shall make such arrangements for analysis of dried edible mushrooms,

as may be prescribed by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser.

(ii) An Authorised packer shall provide all facilities to the Inspecting Officer duly authorised by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser for sampling, testing and such other matters as may be necessary in connection with grading and Agmarking of dried edible mushrooms.

9. Fumigation.—If an Agmarked dried edible mushroom consignment is exported by land or water route, then it shall be necessary to get the consignment fumigated at exporters' cost within 15 days of actual export through the authorised fumigation agencies duly supported by a Fumigation Certificate issued by the said agency. For consignment of dried edible mushroom sent by air, fumigation may be voluntary.

SCHEDULE I

(See Rules 3 and 4)

Trade designations and definitions of quality of dried edible mushrooms (*Guecha*) (black India: morcls) of the botanical varieties *Morchella esculenta*, *Morchella auqusticeps* and *Morchella conica*

Sl. No.	Grade designation	Special Characteristics				General Characteristics
		Maximum length of tail (stalk) in cms.	Maximum (c) Broken	Percentage by weight (d) Pieces	(e) Foreign matter	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Extra Special	0.5	0.5	2.0	2.5	1. The produce shall be fully dried and shall not contain moisture in excess of 12 percent by weight.
2.	Special	1.2	5.0	2.0	2.5	2. The produce shall be free from sand-bags, stones, sand, mud etc.
3.	Standard	2.5	5.0	2.0	2.5	3. The produce shall be free from varieties of mushrooms other than the three varieties mentioned in the heading of this Schedule.
4.	General (Sand bag/pockets) clipped quality	5.0	5.0	2.0	2.5	4. The produce shall be free from apparently visible insects, mould, etc.
5.	Tails (a)	—	—	—	—	5. The produce shall have characteristic flavour of dried edible mushroom and shall be free from off-flavour and the produce shall be of the current harvest year unless specifically mentioned otherwise.
6.	B.S. Grade (b)	—	—	—	—	

Tolerance: Dried edible mushrooms having a maximum tail length prescribed for the next lower grade shall be allowed up to a maximum of 5 percent by weight.

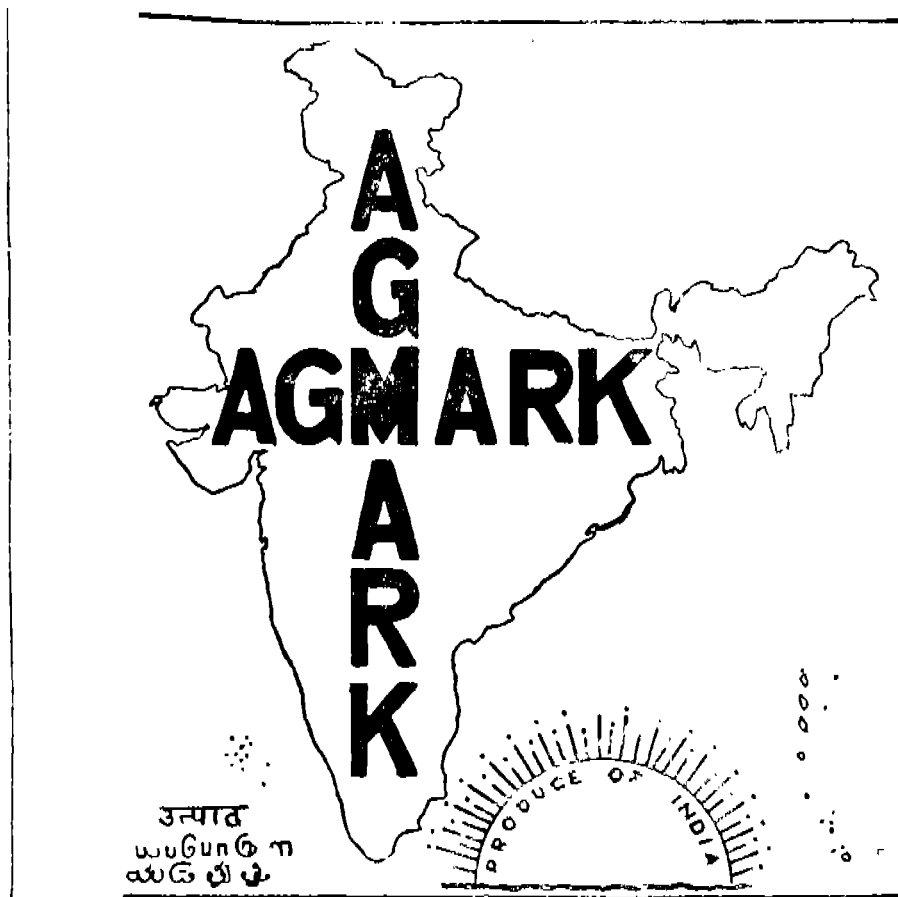
(Schedule I (Continued))

a. Tail	.	.	.	means stalk of dried edible mushroom above the sand-bags and sand-pocket above the root.
b. B.S. Grade:	.	.	.	means the produce which does not conform to any of the grades 1 to 5 in this Schedule but is in accordance with the specifications of the importer (buyer) contained in a firm order. (Firm Order means an order given by an importer abroad to an exporter in India which is accompanied by a letter of Credit or to her documentary evidence to show that the exporter has received an order or a grade of Credit edible mushroom different in specifications to the Agmark grades).
c. Broken	.	.	.	means heads which have lost more than one-fourths of the surface but are larger than the pieces. (Head means the honey-combed conical or umbrella shaped structure above the stalk or the tail of edible mushroom).
d. Pieces	.	.	.	means pieces of head of any of the above three varieties of mushrooms measure less than 0.5 cm. in length.
e. Foreign matter	.	.	.	means sand, sand-bags, stones, splinters, mud and any other organic or inorganic foreign matter.
f. Sand bags pockets	.	.	.	means the bottom portion of the stalk usually filled with earth or sand.
g. Harvest year	.	.	.	means the year beginning from 1st April and ending on 31st March coinciding with the Export year beginning from 31st April and ending on 31st March each year.

SCHEDULE—II

(See rule 5)

DESIGN FOR THE GRADE DESIGNATION MARK



Note.—The Tamil and Tslugu words will not be occur in the labels in case where commodities are graded for the purpose of export.

[No. F. 13-11/69-C&M.]

T. D. MAKHIJANI, Under Secy.

कृषि मंत्रालय

(कृषि विभाग)

नई दिल्ली 5 जुलाई 1972]

का० प्रा० 2608.—यतः भोज्य सूखी खुम्भी श्रेणीकरण और चिह्न नियम 1970 का प्रारूप कृषि उत्पाद (श्रेणीकरण और चिह्न) अधिनियम 1937 की धारा 3 की अपेक्षानुसार तारीख 21 नवम्बर 1970 के भारत के राजपत्र, भाग 2 खण्ड 3, उपखण्ड (ii) के पृष्ठ 5219 से 5223 तक पर, भारत सरकार के भूतपूर्व खाद्य कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकारिता मंत्रालय (कृषि विभाग) की अधिसूचना सं० का० प्रा० 3725, तारीख 2 नवम्बर, 1970 के साथ उनसे संभाव्यतः प्रभावित होने वाले सभी व्यक्तियों को 18 दिसम्बर, 1970 तक आक्षेप और सुझाव भेजने के लिए आमंत्रित करते हुए प्रकाशित किए गए थे।

और यतः, उक्त राजपत्र जनता को 21 नवम्बर, 1970 को उपलब्ध कर दिया गया था;

और यतः, उक्त प्रारूप के संबंध में जनता से प्राप्त आक्षेपों और सुझावों पर केन्द्रीय सरकार ने विचार कर लिया है;

अतः अब उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा निम्नलिखित नियम बनाती है, अर्थात् :—

भोज्य सूखी खुम्भी श्रेणीकरण और चिह्न नियम, 1972

1 संक्षिप्त नाम और लागू होना—(1) ये नियम भोज्य सूखी खुम्भी श्रेणीकरण और चिह्न नियम 1972 कहे जा सकेंगे
(2) ये भारत में उत्पादित किस्मों की भोज्य सूखी खुम्भीयों को लागू होंगे।

2 परिभाषाएं :—इन नियमों में,

(1) “कृषि विपणन सलाहकार” से भारत सरकार का कृषि विपणन सलाहकार अभिप्रेत है,

(2) खुम्भी से भोज्य सूत्री—खुम्भी अभिप्रेत है।

(3) “अनुसूची” से इन नियमों से उपाबद्ध अनुसूची अभिप्रेत है।

3. श्रेणी अभिधान :—भोज्य सूत्री खुम्भी की क्वालिटी उपदर्शित करने के लिए श्रेणी अभिधान वे होंगे जो अनुसूची 1 के स्तम्भ 2 में दिए गए हैं।

4. क्वालिटी की परिभाषा :—विभिन्न श्रेणी अभिधानों द्वारा उपदर्शित क्वालिटी वह होगी जो स्तम्भ 3 में प्रत्येक श्रेणी अभिधान के सामने दिखाई गई हैं तथा सभी श्रेणियों के लिए लागू सामान्य लक्षण वे होंगे जो अनुसूची 1 के स्तम्भ 7 में दिखाए गए हैं।

5. श्रेणी अभिधान चिह्न :—श्रेणी अभिधान चिह्न एक ऐसा लेबल होगा जिसमें श्रेणी अभिधान उपदर्शित किया गया हो और जिस पर अनुसूची 11 में उपवर्णीत डिजाइन से मिलता जुलता एक डिजाइन (जिसमें “एगमार्क” शब्द सहित भारत का रेखा मान-चिह्न तथा “प्रोड्यूस आफ इन्डिया” और “भारतीय उत्पाद” शब्दों सहित उदीयमान सूची की आकृति हो) होगा।

6. चिह्न की पद्धतियाँ :—(1) प्रत्येक आधान पात्र पर श्रेणी अभिधान चिह्न कृषि विपणन सलाहकार द्वारा अनुमोदित ढंग से अच्छी तरह से चिपकाया जाएगा और उसमें स्पष्ट रूप से निम्नलिखित विनिर्दिष्टां दर्शित की जाएगी अर्थात् :—

(क) वस्तु और श्रेणी अभिधान

(ख) शुद्ध तौल

(ग) पैकिंग की तारीख एवं स्थान।

(2) कृषि विपणन सलाहकार का पूर्ण अनुमोदन प्राप्त करने के पश्चात् कोई भी प्राधिकृत पैकर उक्त अधिकारी अथवा उसके द्वारा इस निमित्त प्राधिकृत अधिकारी द्वारा अनुमोदित ढंग से आधान पात्र पर अपना कोई प्राइवेट व्यापार चिह्न लगा सकेगा बशर्ते कि वह प्राइवेट व्यापार चिह्न इन नियमों के अनुसार आधान पात्र पर लगाये गए श्रेणी अभिधान चिह्न द्वारा उपदर्शित भोज्य खुम्भियों की क्वालिटी अथवा श्रेणी से भिन्न क्वालिटी या श्रेणी दर्शित न करता हो।

अनुसूची-1

(नियम 3 और 4 देखिए)

भोरवेल्ला एसकुपेन्टा, योरवेल्ला आगस्टीसेप्स, योरवेल्ला कोनिका वानस्पतिक किस्म की (काला भारतीय किस्म)
भोज्य सूखी खुम्भियों (गुच्छी) की क्वालिटी का श्रेणी अभिधान और परिभाषाएं।

क्रम सं०	श्रेणी अभिधान	विशेष लक्षण	सामान्य लक्षण			
		सिरे (वृत्त) की भार का अधिकतम प्रतिशत				
		से०मी० में अधिकतम लम्बाई	टूट हुए (ग)	टुकड़े (घ)	बाह्य द्रव्य (ङ)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	अति विशेष	0.5	0.5	2.0	2.5	1) उत्पाद पूर्ण सूखा होगा और उसने
2	विशेष	1.2	5.0	2.0	2.5	भार के 12 प्रतिशत से अधिक नमी नहीं होगी।

7. पैकिंग की पद्धति—(1) केवल मजबूत, ठीक हालत वाले, स्वच्छ और सूखे तथा टिकाऊ आधान पात्र, जो कृषि विपणन सलाहकार द्वारा विहित किए जाएं, पैकिंग के लिए उपयोग में लाए जाएंगे। वे किसी भी तरह की कीट अथवा फफूंद बाधा से और अवांछनीय गंध से भी मुक्त होंगे।

(2) आधान पात्र ऐसी रीति में जैसी कृषि विपणन सलाहकार द्वारा विहित की जाएं सुरक्षित ढंग से बन्द तथा सील किये जाएंगे।

(3) प्रत्येक पैकेज में केवल अनुसूची 1 में बताई गई किस्मों की भोज्य सूखी खुम्भियां रहेंगी

प्राधिकरण प्रमाणपत्र की विशेष शर्तें :—

नाधारण श्रेणीकरण और चिह्न नियम, 1937 के नियम 4 में विनिर्दिष्ट शर्तों के अनुरिक्त पैकर द्वारा निम्नलिखित विशेष शर्तों का अनुपालन कृषि विपणन सलाहकार के समाधानप्रद प्ररूप से किया जाएगा, अर्थात्:

(i) प्राधिकृत पैकर भोज्य सूखी खुम्भियों के विश्लेषण के लिए ऐसे इंतजाम करेगा जैसे कृषि विपणन सलाहकार द्वारा समय-समय पर विहित किए जाएं।

(ii) प्राधिकृत पैकर, कृषि विपणन सलाहकार द्वारा इस निमित्त सम्यक् रूप से प्राधिकृत निरीक्षण अधिकारी को नमूना लेने, परीक्षण करने और अन्य ऐसी बातों के लिए जो भोज्य सूखी खुम्भियों के श्रेणीकरण तथा एगमार्ककरण के संबंध में आवश्यक हों सभी सुविधाएं देगा।

9. धूमन—यदि एगमार्क लगी हुई भोज्य सूखी खुम्भियों के किसी परेषण का थल अथवा जल मार्ग से निर्यात किया जाता है तो उस परेषण को वास्तविक निर्यात के 15 दिन के भीतर प्राधिकृत धूमन अधिकरण की म पर निर्यातकर्ता ने खर्च पर भूमित करना और उसने लिए उक्त अधिकरण द्वारा जारी किया गया धूमन प्रमाणपत्र सम्यक् रूप से प्राप्त करना आवश्यक होगा। वायु मार्ग से भेजे जाने वाले सूखी भोज्य खुम्भियों के परेषण के मामले में धूमन ऐच्छिक होगा।

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	मानक .	2.5	5.0	2.0	2.5	(2) उत्पाद बालू थैली (च) कंकर, रेत, कीचड़ आदि से मुक्त होंगे।
4	सामान्य . (बालू थैली/पाकेट) कठित क्वालिटी	5.0	5.0	2.0	2.5	
5	सिरे (क)	—	—	—	—	(3) उत्पाद इस अनुसूची के शीर्षक में बताई गई खुमियों को तीन किस्मों के अतिरिक्त अन्य किस्मों से मुक्त होंगे।
6	बी० एस० श्रेणी (ख)	—	—	—	—	(4) उत्पाद साफ दिखाई पड़ने वाले जन्तु, फफूंद आदि से मुक्त होंगे।
छूट : अगली निम्नतर श्रेणी के लिए विहित अधिकतम लम्बाई वाले सिरे की सूखी भोज्य खुमियों वजन के अधिकतम 5 प्रतिशत तक अनुज्ञेय होंगी।						(5) उत्पाद में सूखी भोज्य खुमियों को साक्षणिक सुवास होगी तथा वह अन्य असामान्य गंध से मुक्त होगा तथा जब तक विशेष रूप से अन्यथा उल्लिखित न हों उत्पाद चालू फसल वर्ष (छ) का होगा।

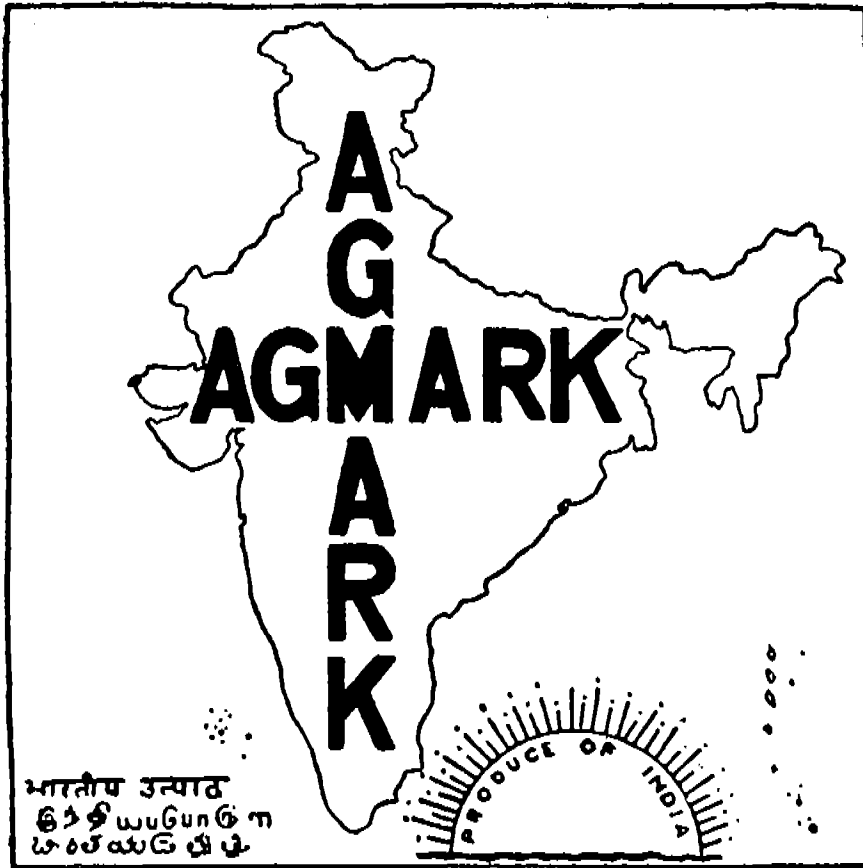
अनुसूची 1 जारी

- (क) सिरे : इससे अभिप्रेत है जड़ के ऊपर की बालू थैली अथवा बालू पाकेट के ऊपर के भोज्य सूखी खुमियों का वृत्त।
- (ख) बी० एस० श्रेणी : इससे ऐसा उत्पाद अभिप्रेत है जो इस अनुसूची में दिए गए 1 से 5 तक की किसी भी श्रेणी के अनुरूप नहीं है किन्तु जो निश्चित आदेश में आयात कर्ता (खरीदार) की विशिष्टियों के अनुसार है। (निश्चित आदेश से किसी विदेशी आयात कर्ता द्वारा भारत के किसी निर्यात कर्ता को दिया गया आदेश अभिप्रेत है जिसके साथ प्रत्यय पत्र अथवा अन्य कोई दस्तावेज साक्ष्य हो जिससे यह दर्शित होता हो कि निर्यातकर्ता को ऐगमार्क श्रेणी को विशिष्टियों से भिन्न श्रेणी को भोज्य सूखी खुमियों का आर्डर प्राप्त हुआ है।
- (ग) टूटे हुए : ऐसे से छते अभिप्रेत हैं जिनकी एक चौथाई से अधिक तल टूट चुका है किन्तु जो टुकड़ों से बड़े हैं (छते से भोज्य सूखी खुमियों के वृत्त अथवा सिरे के ऊपर के मधुमक्खी के छते सा शंकु अथवा छते जैसी बनावट अभिप्रेत है)।
- (घ) टुकड़े : से आणय खुमियों की उपरोक्त तीन किस्मों में से किसी के छते के टुकड़े अभिप्रेत हैं जिनकी लम्बाई 0.5 सें० मी० से कम हो।
- (ङ) बाह्य पदार्थ : से बालू, बालू थैली, पत्थर, काष्ठखण्ड, कीचड़ तथा अन्य कोई जैव अथवा अजैव बाह्य पदार्थ अभिप्रेत है।
- (च) बालू थैली/पाकेट : से वृत्त के नीचे का भाग अभिप्रेत है जिसमें प्रायः मिट्टी अथवा रेत भरी रहती है।
- (छ) फसल वर्ष : से निर्यात वर्ष के साथ प्रत्येक वर्ष 1 अप्रैल से शुरू होने वाला तथा 31 मार्च को समाप्त होने वाला वर्ष अभिप्रेत है।

अनुसूची II

(नियम 5 देखिए)

श्रेणी अभियान चिह्न के लिए डिजाइन



टिप्पण : उस दशा में जिसमें वस्तु का श्रेणीकरण निर्यात के प्रयोजन के लिए है, लेबलों में तमिल और तेलुगू के शब्द नहीं रहेंगे ।

[सं० फा० 13-11/69 सी० एण्ड एम०]

टी० डी० माखीजानी, अवर सचिव ।

MINISTRY OF STEEL & MINES

(Department of Mines)

New Delhi, the 14th July 1972

S.O. 2609.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (2) and (4) of section 17 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957 (67 of 1957), the Central Government, after consultation with the Government of the State of Madhya Pradesh, hereby declares:—

- (i) that the Central Government proposes to undertake prospecting operations in respect of diamond in the State of Madhya Pradesh in Hinota Block, in the area lying within the boundaries specified below:

Latitude 24° 39' 33" to 24° 40' 23" and Longitudes 80° 00' 30" to 80° 01' 20" falling within Survey of India Toposheet No. 63D/2. and

- (ii) that no prospecting licence or mining lease shall be granted in respect of any land specified in clause (i) till the completing of the said operations.

[No. 11(4)/71-MVL]

V. PANCHAPAGESAN, Dy. Secy.

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय

(खान विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 14 जुलाई 1972

एस० ओ० 2609.—खान और खनिज (विनियमन और विकास) अधिनियम, 1957 (1957 का 67) की धारा 17 की उपधाराओं (2) और (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, मध्य प्रदेश राज्य की सरकार से परामर्श के पश्चात् एतद्वारा यह घोषित करती है :—

- (i) केन्द्रीय सरकार मध्य प्रदेश राज्य के हिनोटा खण्ड में नीचे विनिर्दिष्ट सीमाओं के भीतर पड़ने वाले क्षेत्र में हीरो के बारे में पूर्वोक्त सक्तियों का उपक्रम करना प्रस्तावित करती है :—

भारतीय सर्वेक्षण स्थलाकृति—पत्र सं० 63 घ/2 के भीतर आने वाले आक्षान्तर 24° 39' 33"

से 24°40'23'' तक और देशान्तर 80°00'30'' से 80°01'20'' तक, और

- (ii) कि उक्त सक्रियाओं के सम्पूरित होने तक खण्ड (1) में विनिर्दिष्ट किसी भूमि के बारे में कोई भी पूर्वोक्त अनुज्ञप्ति या खनन पट्टा अनुदत्त नहीं किया जायगा।

[स० 11(4)/71-खान-6]

बी० पन्नापगेशन, उप-सचिव।

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS

(Department of Petroleum)

New Delhi, the 19th May 1972

S.O. 2610.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from D. S. K-63 to K-18 in Gujarat State Pipelines should be laid by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission;

SCHEDULE

PIPE LINE FROM D.S. K-63 TO K-18

State : Gujarat

Dist : Mchhana

Tal : Kalol

Village	Survey No.	Hectare	Acre	P. Acre
SAIJ . . .	223	0	06	68
	224	0	06	3
	227	0	03	06
	228 &			
	229	0	01	05
	203	0	16	30
	202	0	02	10
	V.P. cart tack	0	00	73
	287	0	09	05
	286	0	04	54
	285	0	05	02
	293/3	0	01	72
		0	08	90
	292/1			
	344	0	08	08
	350	0	06	08
	349/1	0	09	60

[No. 11(2)/72-Lab. & Legis.]

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 19 मई, 1972

का० आ० स० 2610.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में डी० एस०के०-63 से के०-18 तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिए पाइपलाइन के लिए तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और यतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्प्राबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः, अब, पेट्रोलियम पाइप लाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such Pipelines, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipelines under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Construction and Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Baroda-9.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्द्वारा घोषित किया है।

अतः कि उक्त भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, इस भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप समक्ष-प्राधिकारी, तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, निर्माण और देखभाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा रोड बरोदा-9 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्ट: यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह चाहता है कि उसकी मुनवाई व्यक्तिगत हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची		गांव	सर्वेक्षण संख्या	हेक्टर	ए आर ई पी ए आर ई
डी एस के-63 से के-18 तक पाइपलाइन			350	0	06 08
राज्य : गुजरात जिला : महसना तालुका : कलोल			348/1	0	09 60
गांव	सर्वेक्षण संख्या	हेक्टर	ए आर ई पी ए आर ई	[सं० एफ० 11(2)/72-लेबर एंड लेजिस०]	
सेज					
	225	0	06	68	
	224	0	06	31	
	227	0	03	06	
	228 और				
	229	0	01	05	
	203	0	16	30	
	202	0	02	10	
	बी पी कार्टेड्रक	0	00	75	
	287	0	09	05	
	286	0	04	54	
	285	0	05	02	
	293/3	0	01	72	
	292/1	0	08	90	
	344	0	08	08	

SCHEDULE

State : Gujarat		Dist : Mehsana		Talukta Kalol	
Village	Survey No.	Hectare	Are	P.	Are.
HAZIPUR	615	0	21	35	
	615/P	0	29	80	
	615/1/B	0	0	40	

का० आ० सं० 2611.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में द्वितीय क्षेत्र से सी टी एक लोल तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिए पाइपलाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और यतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसा साइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्पाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः, अब, पेट्रोलियम पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की उपधारा 3 की पधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्द्वारा घोषित किया है।

बशर्ते कि उक्त भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप समक्ष-प्राधिकारी, तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, निर्माण और देखभाल प्रभाग,

S.O. 2611.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from Sanand Field to C.T.F. Kalol in Gujarat State Pipelines should be laid by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission;

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such Pipelines, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipelines under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Construction and Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Baroda-9.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

[No. 11(2)/72-Lab. & Legis.]

मकरपुरा रोड, बरोदा-9 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्ट यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिशः हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची

सनद क्षेत्र से सी टी एक कलोल तक पाइपलाइन

गांव	सर्वेक्षण संख्या	हेक्टर	ए आर ई	पी ए आर ई
हाजीपुर	615	0	21	35
	615/पी	0	29	80
	615/2/बी	0	0	40

[सं० 11(2)/72 लेबर एंड लेजिस]

S.O. 2612.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from D.S.K.-149 to GGS-VI in Gujarat State Pipelines should be laid by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission;

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such Pipelines, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (i) of the section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in land) Act,

1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein,

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipelines under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Construction and Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Baroda-9.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from D. S. K.—149 To G.G.S. VI

State	Gujarat	Dist :	Mehsana	Tal :	Kadi
Village :	Survey No.	Hectare	Acre	P. Acre.	
ZULASAN M	437/P	0	3	21	
	V. P. Cart track	0	0	67	
	516/3	0	8	78	
	515/2	0	6	41	
	515/1	0	6	22	
	519/2	0	8	21	
	519/1	0	10	57	
	V. P. Cart track	0	00	73	
	545/P	0	1	46	
	544	0	10	10	
	543/2	0	13	54	
	542/2	0	4	34	
	542/1	0	5	61	
	5414	0	8	71	
	549/p	0	13	42	
	549/P	0	3	90	
	556	0	15	05	
	557	0	6	86	

[No. 11(2)/72—Lab & Legls]

B. R. PRABHAKAR, Under Secy.

का० आ० सं० 2612—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में डी एस के 149 से जी जी एस - 6 तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिए पाइपलाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिये।

और यतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिये एतद्पावड अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः, अब, पेट्रोलियम पाइपलाइन (भूमि उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्द्वारा घोषित किया है।

बशत कि उक्त भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिये आक्षेप समक्ष प्राधिकारी, तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, निर्माण तथा देखभाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा रोड, वरोदा-9 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्ट यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत हो दो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची

डी एस के-149 से जी जी एस-6 तक पाइपलाइन
राज्य : गुजरात जिला : मेहसाना तालुका : कलोल

गांव	संक्षेप संख्या	हेक्टर ए आर ई	पी ए	आर ई
जुलासन	437/पी	0	3	21
	वी पी कार्ट ट्रैक	0	0	67
	515/3	0	8	78
	515/2	0	6	41
	515/1	0	6	22
	519/2	0	8	21
	519/1	0	10	57
	वी पी कार्ट ट्रैक	0	00	73

गांव	सर्वेक्षण संख्या	हैक्टर ए आर ई	पी ए आर ई	Baroda, the 21st July 1972
545/पी	0	1	46	<p>S.O. 2613.—Whereas by the notification of Government of India as shown in the schedule appended hereto and issued under sub-section (i) of section 6 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in land) Act, 1962 the Right of User has been acquired in the lands specified in the schedule appended thereto for the transport of Petroleum from drill site No. 140 to Mini G.G.S. in Kalol oil field in Gujarat State.</p> <p>And whereas the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has terminated the operations referred to in clause (i) of sub-section (1) of section 7 of the said Act on 1st March, 1971.</p> <p>Now therefore under Rule 4 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in land) Rules 1963, the Competent Authority hereby notified the said date as the date of termination of operation referred to above.</p>
544	0	10	10	
543/2	0	13	54	
542/2	0	4	34	
542/1	0	5	61	
541	0	8	71	
549/पी	0	13	42	
549/पी	0	3	90	
556	0	15	05	
557	0	6	86	
[सं० ii (2)/72-लेबर एण्ड लेजिस]				
बी० आर० प्रभाकर, भवर सचिव ।				

SCHEDULE

Termination of operation of pipeline D. S. No. 140 to Mini G.G.S.

Name of Ministry	Village	S.O. No.	Date of publication in the Govt. Gazette of India.	Date of termination of operation.
Pertroleum and Chemicals	Bhoyan, Titoda.	5286	4-12-71	1-3-71

[No. Prodn/DDN/61(1)/72.]

बड़ोदा 21 जुलाई 1972

का० आ० 2613—यतः सलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट और पेट्रोलियम पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकारों का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन प्रकाशित भारत सरकार की अधिसूचना द्वारा गुजरात राज्य के कलोल तेल क्षेत्र में व्यघ्न स्थल संख्या 140 से मिनी जीजी एस तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिए उस सलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों के उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित कर लिया गया है ।

और यतः तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग ने 1-3-1971 को उक्त अधिनियम, की धारा 7 की उपधारा (i) के खण्ड (i) में निर्दिष्ट सक्रिया को पर्यवसित कर दिया है ।

अब अतः पेट्रोलियम पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकारों का अर्जन) नियमावली 1963 के नियम 4 के अधीन सक्षम प्राधिकारी उक्त तारीख को ऊपर निर्दिष्ट सक्रिया के पर्यवसान के रूप में एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है ।

अनुसूची

डी० एस संख्या 140 से मिनी जी जी एस तक पाइपलाइन का सक्रिया का पर्यवसान

मंत्रालय का नाम	गांव	सर्वेक्षण संख्या	भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख	सक्रिया के पर्यवसान की तारीख
पेट्रोलियम और रसायन	भोनाय टिटोडा	5286	4-12-71	1-3-71

[स० प्रोडक्शन/डी० डी० एन०/61/1/72]

S.O. 2614.—Whereas by the notification of Government of India as shown in the schedule appended hereto and issued under sub-section (i) of section 6 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in land) Act, 1962 the Right of User has been acquired in the lands specified in the schedule

appended thereto for the transport of Petroleum from drill site No. 44 to Mini GGS in Kalol oil field in Gujarat State.

And whereas the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has terminated the operations referred to in clause (1)

of sub-section (1) of section 7 of the said Act on 25th March, 1971.

Now therefore under Rule 4 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in land) Rules 1963, the Competent Authority hereby notified the said date as the date of termination of operation referred to above.

Termination of operation of pipeline from D.S. No. 44 to Mini GGS

Name of Ministry	Village	S.O. No.	Date of publication in the Govt. Gazette of India.	Date of termination of operation.
Pertroleum and Chemicals	Titoda, Bhojan.	5293	4-12-71	25-3-71

[No. Prodn/DDN/61(1)/72.]

का० आ० सा० 2614—यतः इस संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट और पेट्रोलियम पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकारों का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन प्रकाशित भारत सरकार की अधिसूचना द्वारा गुजरात राज्य के कलोल तेल क्षेत्र में व्ययन स्थल, संख्या 44 में भिनि जी जी० एस० तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिए उस संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों के उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जन कर लिया गया है।

अब अतः पेट्रोलियम पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकारों का अर्जन) नियमावली 1963 के नियम 4 के अधीन सक्षम अधिकारी उक्त तारीख को ऊपर निर्दिष्ट संक्रिया के पर्यवसान के रूप में एतद्-द्वारा अधिसूचित करना है।

अनुसूची

डी० एम० संख्या 44 में भिनि जी० जी० एम० तक पाइपलाइन की संक्रिया के पर्यवसान।

मंत्रालय का नाम	गांव	सर्वेक्षण संख्या	भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख	संक्रिया के पर्यवसान की तारीख
पेट्रोलियम और रसायन	टिटोडा भोयान	5293	4-12-71	25-3-71

[संख्या प्रोडक्शन डी० डी० एन०/61(1)/72]

S.O. 2615.—Whereas by the notification of Government of India as shown in the schedule appended hereto and issued under sub-section (i) of section 6 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in land) Act, 1962 the Right of User has been acquired in the lands specified in the schedule appended thereto for the transport of Petroleum from drill site No. 100 to Mini GGS in Kalol oil field in Gujarat State.

And whereas the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has terminated the operations referred to in clause (i) of sub-section (1) of section 7 of the said Act on 19th March, 1972.

Now therefore under Rule 4 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in land) Rules 1963, the Competent Authority hereby notified the said date as the date of termination of operation referred to above.

SCHEDULE

Termination of operation of pipeline from D.S. No. 100 to Mini. G.G.S

Name of Ministry.	Village	M.O. No.	Date of publication in the Govt. Gazette of India.	Date of termination of operation.
Petroleum and Chemicals	Bhojan	5294	4-12-71	19-3-72

[No. Prodn/DDN/61(1)/72.]

का० आ० सा० 2615—यतः इस संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट और पेट्रोलियम पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकारों का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन प्रकाशित भारत सरकार की अधिसूचना द्वारा गुजरात राज्य के

कलोल तेल क्षेत्र में व्ययन स्थल संख्या 100 से भिनि जी० जी० एस० तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिए उस संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों के उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जन कर लिया गया है।

और यतः तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग ने 19-3-1972 को उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (i) में निदिष्ट संक्रिया पर्यवसित कर दिया है।

अब अतः पेट्रोलियम पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकारों का अर्जन) नियमावली 1963 के नियम 4 के अधीन सक्षम प्राधिकारी उक्त तारीख को ऊपर निदिष्ट संक्रिया के पर्यवसान के रूप में एतद्द्वारा अधिसूचित करता है।

S.O. 2616.—Whereas by the notification of Government of India as shown in the schedule appended hereto and issued under sub-section (i) of section 6 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in land) Act, 1962 the Right of User has been acquired in the lands specified in the schedule appended thereto for the transport of Petroleum from drill site No. 137 to Mini G.G.S. in Kalol oil field in Gujarat State.

SCHEDULE

Termination of operation of pipeline from D.S. No. 137 to Mini. G.G.S.

Name of Ministry.	Village	S.O. No.	Date of publication in the Govt. Gazette of India.	Date of termination of operation.
Petroleum and Chemicals	Bhoyan	5292	4-12-71	1-3-71

[No. Prod'n/DDN/61(1)/72.]

(Sd.) Illegible

Competent authority under the Act for Gujarat.

का० प्रा० सा० 2616.—यतः इस संलग्न अनुसूची के विनिदिष्ट और पेट्रोलियम पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकारों का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन प्रकाशित भारत सरकार की अधिसूचना द्वारा गुजरात राज्य के कलोल तेल क्षेत्र में व्यवन स्थल संख्या 137 से मिनि जी० जी० एस० तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिए उस संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिदिष्ट भूमियों के उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित कर लिया गया है।

और यतः तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग ने 1-3-1971 को उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (i) में निदिष्ट संक्रिया को पर्यवसित कर दिया है।

अब अतः पेट्रोलियम पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकारों का अर्जन) नियमावली 1963 के नियम 4 के अधीन सक्षम प्राधिकारी उक्त तारीख को ऊपर निदिष्ट संक्रिया के पर्यवसान के रूप में एतद्द्वारा अधिसूचित करता है।

अनुसूची

डी० डी० एस० संख्या 100 से मिनि जी० जी० एस० तक पाइपलाइन की संक्रिया का पर्यवसान

मंत्रालय का नाम	गांव	सर्वेक्षण संख्या	भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख	संक्रिया के पर्यवसान की तारीख
पेट्रोलियम और रसायन	भोयान	5294	4-12-71	19-3-72

[संख्या प्रोड्रेशन/डी० डी० एन०/61(1)/72]

And whereas the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has terminated the operations referred to in clause (i) of sub-section (1) of section 7 of the said Act on 1st March, 1971.

Now therefore under Rule 4 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in land) Rules 1963 the Competent Authority hereby notified the said date as the date of termination of operation referred to above.

अनुसूची

डी० एस० संख्या 137 से मिनि जी० जी० एस० तक पाइपलाइन की संक्रिया का पर्यवसान

मंत्रालय का नाम	गांव	सर्वेक्षण संख्या	भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख	संक्रिया के पर्यवसान की तारीख
पेट्रोलियम और रसायन	भोयान	5292	4-12-71	1-3-71

[संख्या प्रोड्रेशन/डी० डी० एन०/61(1)/72]

(ह०) अप्रिष्ठ

गुजरात के लिए अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत सक्षम

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING

New Delhi, the 19th July 1972

S.O. 2617.—The Central Government accepts the resignation of Shri Jamsheer Bhabha from the membership of the Film Advisory Board with immediate effect.

[No. 28/3/70-FP.]

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 19 जुलाई, 1972

एस० ओ० 2617—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने श्री जमशेर भाभा का फिल्म सलाहकार बोर्ड की सदस्यता से त्यागपत्र इसी समय से स्वीकार कर लिया है।

[संख्या 28/3/70-एफ० पी०]

ORDERS

New Delhi, the 29th June 1972

S.O. 2618.—In pursuance of the directions issued under the provisions of the enactments specified in the First Schedule annexed hereto the Central Government after considering the recommendations of the Film Advisory Board, Bombay hereby approves the films specified in column 2 of the Second Schedule annexed hereto in all its language versions to be of the description specified against it in column 6 of the said Second Schedule.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE

- (1) Sub-Section (4) of the Section 12 and Section 16 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (Central Act XXXVII of 1952).
- (2) Sub-Section (4) of Section 5 of the Punjab Cinemas (Regulation) Act, 1952 (Punjab Act XI of 1952).

THE SECOND SCHEDULE

S. No.	Title of the film.	Length 35mm	Number of the Applicant	Name of the Producer.	Whether a Scientific film or a film intended for educational purpose or film dealing with news & current events or a documentary film.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Pragatishil Haryana-Zilla Muhendragarh.	352.00 M	Shri Shantaram Naik Silver Oak Flat 4-A, Bandra, Bombay-50.		Film intended for educational purposes. (For release in Haryana Circuit only)

[No. F. 28/1/72 -FP App. 1675]

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 29 जून, 1972

एस० ओ० 2618—इसके साथ लगी प्रथम अनुसूची में निर्धारित प्रत्येक अधिनियम के उपबन्ध के अन्तर्गत जारी किए गए निर्देशों के अनुसार, केन्द्रीय सरकार, फिल्म सलाहकार बोर्ड, बम्बई की सिफारिशों पर विचार करने के बाद, एतद्वारा इसके साथ लगी द्वितीय अनुसूची के कालम 2 में दी गई फिल्म को उसके सभी भाषाओं के रूपांतरों सहित जिसका विवरण उसके सामने उक्त द्वितीय अनुसूची के कालम 6 में दिया हुआ है, स्वीकृत करती है।

प्रथम अनुसूची

- (1) चलचित्र अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 27 वां केन्द्रीय अधिनियम) की धारा 12 की उपधारा (4) तथा धारा 16।
- (2) बम्बई सिनेमा (विनियम) अधिनियम 1952 (1952 का 11वां पंजाब अधिनियम) की धारा 5 की उपधारा (4)।

द्वितीय अनुसूची

क्रम सं०	फिल्म का नाम	लम्बाई 35 मि० मी०	आवेदक का नाम	निर्माता का नाम	क्या वैज्ञानिक फिल्म है या शिक्षा सम्बन्धी फिल्म है या समाचार और सामयिक घटनाओं की फिल्म है या शकुमेन्द्री फिल्म है
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	प्रगतीशील हरियाणा ज० महेंद्रगढ़	352.00 मीटर	श्री शान्ता राम नायक, शिल्वर ओक फ्लैट, 4-ए, बन्दा, बम्बई-50		शिक्षा सम्बन्धी फिल्म (केवल हरियाणा सर्किट के लिये)

[सं० फ० 28/1/72-एफ० पी० परिशिष्ट 1675]

S.O. 2619.—In pursuance of the directions issued under the provisions of each of the enactments specified in the First Schedule annexed hereto the Central Government after considering the recommendations of the Film Advisory Board, Bombay hereby approves the films specified in column 2 of the Second Schedule annexed hereto in Gujarat to be of the description specified against it in column 6 of the said Second Schedule.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE

- (1) Sub-section (4) of the Section 12 and Section 16 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (Central Act XXXVII of 1952).
- (2) Sub-Section (3) of Section 5 and Section 9 of the Bombay Cinemas (Regulation) Act, 1953 (Bombay Act XVII of 1953).
- (3) Sub-Section (4) of Section 5 and Section 9 of the Saurashtra Cinemas (Regulation) Act, 1953 (Saurashtra Act XVII of 1953).

THE SECOND SCHEDULE

S.No.	Title of the film.	Length 35mm.	Name of the Applicant.	Name of the Producer.	Whether a Scientific film or a film intended for educational purposes or a film dealing with news & current events or a documentary film.
1.	Mahitichitra No. 151.	286.51 M	Director of Information, Government of Gujarat, Ahmedabad.		Film dealing with news and current events (For release in Gujarat Circuit only).

[No. F. 28/1/72-FP App. 1676.]

एम० ओ० 2619—इसके साथ लगी प्रथम अनुसूची में निर्धारित प्रत्येक अधिनियमों के उपबन्ध के अन्तर्गत जारी किये गये निदेशों के अनुसार, केन्द्रीय सरकार, फिल्म सलाहकार बोर्ड, बम्बई को सिफारिशों पर विचार करने के बाद, एतद्वारा, इसके साथ लगी द्वितीय अनुसूची के कालम 2 में दी गई फिल्म को उसके गुजरात भाषा रूपान्तरों सहित जिसका विवरण उसके सामने उक्त द्वितीय अनुसूची के कालम 6 में दिया हुआ है, स्वीकृत करती है :—

प्रथम अनुसूची

- (1) चलचित्र अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 37 वां केन्द्रीय अधिनियम) की धारा 12 की उपधारा (4) तथा धारा 16।
- (2) बम्बई सिनेमा (विनियम) अधिनियम 1953 (1953 का 17 वां बम्बई अधिनियम) की धारा 5 की उपधारा (3) तथा धारा 9।
- (3) सौराष्ट्र सिनेमा (विनियम) अधिनियम 1953 (1953 का 17 वां सौराष्ट्र अधिनियम) की धारा 5 की उपधारा (4) तथा धारा 9।

द्वितीय अनुसूची

क्रम सं०	फिल्म का नाम	लम्बाई 35 मि० मी०	आवेदक का नाम	निर्माता का नाम	क्या वैज्ञानिक फिल्म है या शिक्षा सम्बन्धि फिल्म है या समाचार और सामयिक घटनाओं की फिल्म है या डाकुमेंट्री फिल्म है।
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	महिचित्रा संख्या 151	286.51 मीटर	सूचना निदेशक, गुजरात सरकार अहमदाबाद		समाचार और सामयिक घटनाओं की फिल्म (केवल गुजरात सर्किट के लिए)

[संख्या फा० 28/1/72-एफ० पी० परिशिष्ट 1676]

S.O. 2620.—In pursuance of the directions issued under the provisions of the enactments specified in the First Schedule annexed hereto the Central Government after considering the recommendations of the Film Advisory Board, Bombay hereby approves the films specified in column 2 of the Second Schedule annexed hereto in all their language versions to be of the description specified against it in column 6 of the said Second Schedule.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE

- (1) Sub-Section (4) of the Section 12 and Section 16 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (Central Act XXXVII of 1952).
- (2) Sub-Section (3) of Section 5 and Section 9 of the Bombay Cinemas (Regulation) Act, 1953 (Bombay Act XI of 1953).

THE SECOND SCHEDULE

S.No.	Title of the film	Length 35 mm	Name of the Applicant	Name of the Producer	Whether a Scientific film or a film intended for educational purpose or a film dealing with news & current events of a documentary film.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(1)	Gali Ali G Angani	152.00 M	Director of Publicity, Maharashtra, Bombay.	Govt. of Maharashtra	Documentary film (For release in Maharashtra Circuit only).
(2)	Aata Vanashree Hasel	330.00 M	Do.	Do.	Do.
(3)	Bal Manachi Kankhar Ghadawan	324.60 M	Do.	Do.	Film intended for educational purposes (for release in Maharashtra Circuit)
(4)	Garjoona Nokari.	137.16 M	Do.	Do.	Do.

[No. F. 28/1/72-FP App. 1677]

एस० ओ० 2620.—इसके साथ लगी अनुसूची में निर्धारित प्रत्येक अधिनियमों के उपबंध के अन्तर्गत जारी किए गए निदेशों के अनुसार, केन्द्रीय सरकार फिल्म सलाहकार बोर्ड, बम्बई की सिफारिशों पर विचार करने के बाद, एतद्द्वारा इसके साथ लगी द्वितीय अनुसूची के कालम 2 में दी गई फिल्मों को उसके सभी भाषाओं के रूपान्तरों सहित जिनका विवरण प्रत्येक के सामने उक्त द्वितीय अनुसूची के कालम 6 में दिया हुआ है, स्वीकृत करती है —

प्रथम अनुसूची

- (1) चलचित्र अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 37 केन्द्रीय अधिनियम) की धारा 12 की उपधारा (4) तथा धारा 16।
- (2) बम्बई सिनेमा (विनियम) अधिनियम 1953 (1953 का 11 वां) बम्बई अधिनियम की धारा 5 की उपधारा (3) तथा धारा 9

द्वितीय अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	फिल्म का नाम	लम्बाई 35 मि० मी०	आवेदक का नाम	निर्माता का नाम	क्या वैज्ञानिक फिल्म है या शिक्षा सम्बन्धि फिल्म है या समाचार और सामयिक घटनाओं की फिल्म है या डाकुमैन्ट्री फिल्म है
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(1)	अंगी आली गा अनाणो	152.00 मीटर	प्रचार निदेशक, महाराष्ट्र सरकार, बम्बई,		डाकुमैन्ट्री फिल्म (केवल महाराष्ट्र, सकिट के लिए)
(2)	आता वणश्री इदल	330.00 मीटर	—तथैव—		—तथैव—
(3)	बाल मन्थानी कणखर घडवण	324.60 मीटर	—तथैव—		शिक्षा सम्बन्धि फिल्म (केवल महाराष्ट्र सकिट के लिए)
(4)	गरजूता नौकरी	137.16 मीटर	—तथैव—		—तथैव—

[संख्या फ० 28/7/72-एफ० पी परिशिष्ट 1677]

New Delhi, the 4th July 1972

THE FIRST SCHEDULE

S.O. 2621.—In pursuance of the directions issued under the provisions of the enactments specified in the First Schedule annexed hereto the Central Government after considering the recommendations of the Film Advisory Board, Bombay hereby approves the films specified in column 2 of the Second Schedule annexed hereto in all its language versions to be of the description specified against it in column 6 of the said Second Schedule.

- (1) Sub-Section (4) of the Section 12 and Section 16 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (Central Act XXXVII of 1952).
- (2) Sub-Section (3) of Section 5 and Section 9 of the Bombay Cinemas (Regulation) Act, 1953 (Bombay Act XI of 1953).

THE SECOND SCHEDULE

S.No.	Title of the film	Length 35 m m	Name of the Applicant	Name of the Producer	Whether a Scientific film or film intended for educational purposes or a film dealing with news & current events or a documentary film.
1	2	3	4	5	6
(1)	Maharashtra News No. 240	302.00 M	Director of Piblicity Govt. of Maharashtra, Bombay.		Film dealing with news and current events (For release in Maharashtra Circuit only).

[No. P. 28/1/72-FP App. 1681]

नई दिल्ली, 4 जुलाई, 1972

एस०ओ० 2611.—इसके साथ लगी प्रथम अनुसूची में निर्धारित प्रत्येक अधिनियमों के उपबन्ध के अन्तर्गत जारी किए गए निदेशों के अनुसार, केन्द्रीय सरकार फिल्म सलाहकार बोर्ड, बम्बई की सिफारिशों पर विचार करने के बाद, एतद्वारा, इसके साथ लगी द्वितीय अनुसूची के कालम 2 में दी गई फिल्म को उसके सभी भाषाओं के रूपान्तरों सहित जिसका विवरण उसके सामने उक्त द्वितीय अनुसूची के कालम 6 में दिया हुआ है, स्वीकृत करती है :—

प्रथम अनुसूची

- (1) चलचित्र अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 37 वां केन्द्रीय अधिनियम) की धारा 12 की उपधारा (4) तथा धारा 16।
- (2) बम्बई सिनेमा (विनियम) अधिनियम 1953 (1953 का 11 वां बम्बई अधिनियम) की धारा 5 की उपधारा (3) तथा धारा 9।

द्वितीय अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	फिल्म का नाम	लम्बाई 35 मि० मी०	आवेदक का नाम	निर्माता का नाम	क्या वैज्ञानिक फिल्म है या शिक्षा सम्बन्धि फिल्म है या समाचार और सामयिक घटनाओं की फिल्म है या आकृतिक फिल्म है
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(1) महाराष्ट्र समाचार संख्या 240		302.00 मीटर	प्रचार निदेशक, महाराष्ट्र सरकार, बम्बई।		समाचार और सामयिक घटनाओं की फिल्म (केवल महाराष्ट्र सर्किट के लिए)

[संख्या फा० 28/1/72—एक पी परशिष्ट 1681]

S.O. 2622.—In pursuance of the directions issued under the provisions of each of the enactments specified in the First Schedule annexed hereto the Central Government after considering the recommendations of the Film Advisory Board, Bombay hereby approves the films specified in column 2 of the Second Schedule annexed hereto in Gujarati, to be of the description specified against in column 6 of the said Second Schedule.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE

- (1) Sub-Section (4) of the Section 12 and Section 16 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (Central Act XXXVII of 1952).
- (2) Sub-Section (3) of Section 5 and Section 9 of the Bombay Cinemas (Regulation) Act, 1953 (Bombay Act XVII of 1953).
- (3) Sub-Section (4) of Section 5 and Section 9 of the Saurashtra Cinemas (Regulation) Act, 1953 (Saurashtra Act XVII of 1953).

THE SECOND SCHEDULE

S.No.	Title of the film	Length 35 mm	Name of the Applicant.	Name of the Producer.	Whether a Scientific film or a film intended for educational purposes or a film dealing with news & current events or a documentary film
1	2	3	4	5	6
(1)	Mahitichitra No. 152.	259.08 M	Director of Information, Govt. of Gujarat, Ahmedabad.		Film dealing with news & current events (For release in Gujarat Circuit only.

[F. No. 28/1/72-FP App. 1682]

एस० न० 2622.—इसके साथ लगी प्रथम अनुसूची में निर्धारित प्रत्येक अधिनियम के उपबन्ध के अन्तर्गत जारी किए गए निर्देशों के अनुसार; केन्द्रीय सरकार फिल्म सलाहकार बोर्ड, बम्बई की सिफारिशों पर विचार करने के बाद, एतद्वारा, इसके साथ लगी द्वितीय अनुसूची के कालम 2 में दी गई फिल्म को उसके गुजरात भाषा रुपान्तरों सहित, जिसका विवरण उसके सामने उक्त द्वितीय अनुसूची के कालम 6 में दिया हुआ है, स्वीकृत करती है : —

प्रथम अनुसूची

- (1) चलचित्र अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 37 वां केन्द्रीय अधिनियम) की धारा 12 की उपधारा (4) तथा धारा 16।
- (2) बम्बई सिनेमा (विनियम) अधिनियम 1953 (1953 का 17 वां बम्बई अधिनियम) की धारा 5 की उपधारा (3) तथा धारा 9।
- (3) सौराष्ट्र सिनेमा (विनियम) अधिनियम 1953 (1953 का 17 वां सौराष्ट्र अधिनियम) की धारा 5 की उपधारा (4) तथा धारा 9।

द्वितीय अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	फिल्म का नाम	लम्बाई 35 मि० मी०	प्रावेदक का नाम	निर्माता का नाम	क्या वैज्ञानिक फिल्म है या शिक्षा सम्बन्ध फिल्म है या समाचार और समायिक घटनाओं की फिल्म है या डाकुमेंट्री फिल्म है
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(1)	महितिचित्रा संख्या 152	259.08 मीटर	सूचना निदेशक, गुजरात सरकार, अहमदाबाद।		समाचार और समायिक घटनाओं की फिल्म (केवल गुजरात सर्किट के लिए)।

[संख्या न० 28/1/72-एफ पी परमिजिट 1682]

S.O. 2623.—In pursuance of the directions issued under the provisions of the enactments specified in the First Schedule annexed hereto the Central Government after considering the recommendations of the Film Advisory Board, Bombay hereby approves the films specified in column 2 of the Second Schedule annexed hereto in all their language versions to be of the description specified against each in column 6 of the said Second Schedule.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE

- (1) Sub-section (4) of Section 12 and Section 16 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (Central Act XXXVII of 1952).
- (2) Sub-Section (4) of Section 3 of the Uttar Pradesh Cinemas (Regulation) Act, 1955 (Uttar Pradesh Act No. 3 of 1956).

THE SECOND SCHEDULE

S.No.	Title of the film	Length 35 mm	Name of the Applicant	Name of the Producer	Whether a Scientific film or a film intended for educational purposes or a film dealing with News and current events or a documentary film.
1	2	3	4	5	6
(1)	Rashtriya Suraksha Dives.	221.50M	Educational Expansion, Officer, Allahabad		Documentary film (For release in U.P. Circuits only).
(2)	Akhil Bhartiya Bal Evam Yuvak Samaroh.	206.35M		Do.	Do.

[No. F. 28/1/72-FP App. 1683]

A. N. DAWESAR, Under Secy.

एस० ओ० 2623.—इसके साथ लगी प्रथम अनुसूची में निर्धारित प्रत्येक अधिनियम के उपबन्ध के अन्तर्गत जारी किए गए निदेशों के अनुसार, केंद्रीय सरकार, फिल्म सलाहकार बोर्ड, बम्बई की सिफारिशों पर विचार करने के बाद एतद्वारा, इसके साथ लगी द्वितीय अनुसूची के कालम 2 में दी गई फिल्मों को उनके सभी भाषाओं के रूपांतरों सहित जिनका विवरण उनके सामने उक्त द्वितीय अनुसूची के कालम 6 में दिया हुआ है, स्वीकृत करती है :—

प्रथम अनुसूची

- (1) चलचित्र अधिनियम 1952 (1952 का 37 वां केन्द्रीय अधिनियम) की धारा 12 की उपधारा (4) तथा धारा 16।
- (2) उत्तर प्रदेश सिनेमा (विनियम) अधिनियम 1955 (1956 का 3 उत्तर प्रदेश अधिनियम, की धारा 5 की उपधारा (4)।

द्वितीय अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	फिल्म का नाम	लम्बाई 35 मि० मी०	आवेदक का नाम	निर्माता का नाम	क्या वैज्ञानिक फिल्म या शिक्षा सम्बन्धि फिल्म है या समाचार और सामयिक घटनाओं की फिल्म है या डाकुमेंट्री फिल्म है
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(1)	राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा दिवस	221.50 मीटर	एजुकेशन एक्सपेंसन्स आफिसर, इलाहाबाद।		डाकुमेंट्री फिल्म (केवल यू० पी० सर्किट के लिए)।
(2)	अखिल भारतीय बाल एवं युवक समारोह	206.35 मीटर	—तथैव—	—तथैव—	—तथैव—

[संख्या फ० 28/1/72-एफ पी परिशिष्ट 1683]

अमर नाथ खोसरा, पब्लिशर सचिव।

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING
(Department of Health)

New Delhi, the 6th July 1972

S.O. 2624.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 and clause (5) of article 148 of the Constitution and after consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General in relation to persons serving in the Indian Audit and Accounts Department, the President hereby makes the following rules, namely:—

1. Short title, commencement and extent.—

- (1) These rules may be called the Central Government Health Scheme (Kanpur) Rules, 1972.
- (2) They shall come into force on the 17th July, 1972.
- (3) They shall extend to:—
 - (i) such areas in Kanpur as the Central Government may, from time to time, by order made in this behalf, specify;
 - (ii) all persons serving in connection with the affairs of the Union stationed and having their headquarters at Kanpur and residing in the areas aforesaid;

Provided that the Central Government may, by order, exclude any class or category of persons from the scope of these rules.

2. Instructions relating to Delhi, Bombay, Allahabad, Meerut and Calcutta Scheme to apply to Kanpur. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Secretary of States' Services (Medical Attendance) Rules, 1938, the Central Services (Medical Attendance) Rules, 1944, or the All India Services (Medical Attendance) Rules, 1954, the instructions issued from time to time by the Central Government relating to the Central Government Health Scheme as in force in Delhi, Bombay, Allahabad, Meerut and Calcutta shall apply *mutatis mutandis* in respect of persons mentioned in clause (ii) of sub-rule (3) of rule 1;

Provided that the Central Government may, from time to time, by order made in this behalf, modify the said Scheme in so far as it is applicable to Kanpur.

[No. F. 24-12/71-CGHS(P).]

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय

(स्वास्थ्य विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 6 जुलाई 1972

का० प्रा० 2624.—संविधान के अनुच्छेद 309 के प्रस्ताव तथा अनुच्छेद 148 के खंड (5) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और भारतीय लेखा-परीक्षा और लेखा विभाग में कार्य करने वाले व्यक्तियों के संबंध में नियंत्रक और महालेखा-परीक्षक से परामर्श करने के पश्चात् राष्ट्रपति एतद्वारा निम्नलिखित नियम बनाते हैं, अर्थात् ;

1. संक्षिप्त शीर्षक, प्रारम्भ और कार्य क्षेत्र:

- (1) ये नियम केन्द्रीय सरकारी स्वास्थ्य योजना (कानपुर) नियमावली, 1972 कहलाये जाएँ ।
- (2) ये 17 जुलाई, 1972 से लागू होंगे ।
- (3) (1) कानपुर के उन क्षेत्रों पर बिना केन्द्रीय सरकार समय समय पर इस बारे में आदेश जारी कर निर्दिष्ट करें ;

- (2) संघीय सरकार के कार्यों सम्बन्धी सेवा कार्य करने वाले उन सभी व्यक्तियों पर जो कानपुर में नियुक्त हों और जिनके वहाँ पर मुख्य कार्यालय हों और जो उपर्युक्त क्षेत्रों में रहते हैं ;

ये नियम लागू होंगे ;

परन्तु केन्द्रीय सरकार आदेश जारी कर किसी श्रेणी अथवा वर्ग के व्यक्तियों को इन नियमों की परिधि से अलग कर सकती है।

2. दिल्ली, बम्बई, इलाहाबाद, मेरठ और कलकत्ता योजना सम्बन्धी अनुदेशों का कानपुर पर लागू होना :—

सैक्रेटरी आब स्टेट्स एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन (चिकित्सा परिचर्या) नियमावली, 1938, केन्द्रीय सेवाएं (चिकित्सा परिचर्या) नियमावली, 1944 अथवा अखिल भारतीय सेवाएं (चिकित्सा परिचर्या) नियमावली, 1954 में निहित किसी भी बात के होते हुए भी केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के बारे में समय समय पर जारी किए गए अनुदेश जैसे कि वे दिल्ली, बम्बई, इलाहाबाद, मेरठ और कलकत्ता में लागू हैं आवश्यक परिवर्तन सहित नियम 1 के उप नियम (3) के खंड (2) में निर्दिष्ट व्यक्तियों पर लागू होंगे ;

परन्तु केन्द्रीय सरकार समय समय पर इस बारे में आदेश जारी कर उक्त योजना में जहां तक वह कानपुर में सम्बन्धित है संशोधन कर सकती है ।

[मं० 24-12/71-के० स्वा०यो० (नीति)]

New Delhi, the 7th July 1972

S.O. 2625.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 12 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956), the Central Government, after consulting the Medical Council of India hereby makes the following further amendments in the Second Schedule to the said Act, namely:—

In the said Schedule, in the entries relating to the United Kingdom—

- (i) in the entries relating to the University of Edinburgh, after the entry "Ch.-M. ... Master of Surgery", the following entries shall be inserted, namely:—

"Dip. Psych. D.P.M.—Diploma in Psychology
Diploma in Psychological Medicine".

- (ii) after the entry relating to the "Royal College of Physicians of United Kingdom" the following entry shall be inserted, namely:—

"Royal College of M.R.C.O.G. Member R.C.O.G. Obstetricians and Gynaecologists, London."

[No. V.11015/28/72-MPT]

नई दिल्ली, 7 जुलाई, 1972

सं० प्रा० 2625.—भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् अधिनियम 1956 (1956 का 102) की धारा 12 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार भारत चिकित्सा परिषद् से परामर्श करने के बाद, एतद्वारा

अधिनियम की दूसरी अनुसूची में निम्नलिखित आगे और संशोधन करती है नामतः —

उक्त अनुसूची में यूनाइटेड किंगडम संबंधी प्रविष्टियों में :—

(i) एडिनबरा विश्वविद्यालय सम्बन्धी प्रविष्टियों में “सी० एच० एम०...मास्टर आफ सजरी” प्रविष्टि के बाद निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टियां रखी जाएंगी नामतः—

“डिप० साइक०डिप्लोमा इन साइकोलोजी डी०पी० एम० डिप्लोमा इन साइकोलोजिकल मैडिसिन”

(ii) रायल कालिज आफ फिजिशियन्स आफ यूनाइटेड किंगडम ” संबंधी प्रविष्टि के बाद निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टि रखी जायगी, नामतः

“रायल कालिज आफ...एम०आर० सी० ओ०जी० मेंबर आर०सी० आस्ट्रेट्रियन्स एण्ड ओ० जी० लन्दन”
गायनाकोलोजिस्ट्स, लन्दन ।

[सं० पत्र वी० 11015/28/72-एम०पी०टी०]

New Delhi, the 14th July, 1972

S.O. 2626.—Whereas Dr. K. N. Garg, Professor of Pharmacology, Medical College, Rohtak has been nominated under clause (h) of section 3 of the Pharmacy Act, 1948 (8 of 1948), by the Government of Haryana to represent that State with effect from the 30th December, 1971, on the Pharmacy Council of India constituted by the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Health No. 7-23/59-D, dated the 21st December, 1959.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 3 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment to the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Health No. 7-23/59-D, dated the 21st December, 1959.

In the said notification, under the heading “VI Members nominated by State Governments under clause (h)”, after entry 14, the following entry shall be inserted, namely:—

“15. Dr. K. N. Garg, Professor of Pharmacology, Medical College, Rohtak”.

[No. F. 6-6/69-MPT (Vol.II.)]

नई दिल्ली, 14 जुलाई 1972

एस० ओ० 2626.—भूतपूर्व स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार की अधिसूचना संख्या 7-23/59-डी० दिनांक 21 दिसम्बर, 1959 द्वारा गठित भारतीय भेषज परिषद् में हरियाणा राज्य का 30 दिसम्बर 1971 से प्रतिनिधित्व करने के लिए उस सरकार द्वारा फार्मसी अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 8) की धारा 3 के खंड (ज) के अधीन मैडिकल कालेज, रोहतक के विज्ञान के प्राध्यापक डा० के० एन० गर्ग को मनोनीत किया गया है ।

अतः अब उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्द्वारा भारत सरकार के स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या 7-23/59-डी० दिनांक 21 दिसम्बर 1959 में निम्नलिखित और संशोधन करती है ।

3. उक्त अधिसूचना में ‘खंड (ज) के अधीन राज्य सरकारों द्वारा मनोनीत 6 ठा सदस्य’ शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत प्रविष्टि 14 बाद निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टि को रख दिया जाए :—

“15. डा० के० एन० गर्ग,
भेषज विज्ञान के प्राध्यापक,
मैडिकल कालेज, रोहतक ।”

[सं० पत्र 6-6/69-एम०पी०टी०]

New Delhi, the 17th July 1972

S.O. 2627.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 13 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956), the Central Government, after consulting the Medical Council of India, hereby makes the following further amendment in Part II of the Third Schedule to the said Act, namely:—

In the said Part II, after the entry “L.M.S. (Ceylon)” the following entries shall be inserted, namely:—

“M.D. (Aachen University, Federal Republic of Germany)

M.D. (Hannover Medical Hochschule University Federal Republic of Germany)

M.D. (Bochum University Federal Republic of Germany)

M.D. (University of U.L.M. Federal Republic of Germany)

M.D. (St. Louis University, U.S.A.).”

[No. F. 18-6/71-MPT]

नई दिल्ली, 17 जुलाई, 1972

एस० ओ० 2627.—भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) की धारा 13 के उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् में परमण करने के बाद एतद्द्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की तीसरी अनुसूची के भाग II में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, नामतः —

उक्त भाग II में “एल० एम० एस० (लंका)” प्रविष्टि के बाद निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टि रखी जाएगी नामतः —

“एम० डी० (अचन विश्वविद्यालय, जर्मन जनवादी गणराज्य)

एम० डी० (हन्नोवर मैडिकल होचशूले विश्वविद्यालय, जर्मन जनवादी गणराज्य)

एम० डी० (बोचम विश्वविद्यालय, जर्मन जनवादी गणराज्य)

एम० डी० (यू० एल० एम० विश्वविद्यालय, जर्मन जनवादी गणराज्य)”

एम० डी० (मैट लूइस विश्वविद्यालय, संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका)

[संख्या पत्र : 18-6/71-एम० पी० टी०]

S.O. 2628.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 11 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956), the Central Government, after consulting the Medical Council of India, hereby makes the following amendments in the First Schedule to the said Act namely:—

In the said Schedule—

(i) in the entries relating to the University of Lucknow, after the entry “Doctor of Medicine (Radiology) ... M. D. (Radiology), Lucknow”, the following entry shall be inserted, namely:—

“Diploma in Tuberculosis and Chest Diseases. D.T.C.D., Lucknow”

(ii) in the entries relating to the University of Andhra, after the entry “Master of Surgery (Ophthalmology) ... M.S. (Ophth.) Andhra”, the following entry shall be inserted, namely:—

“Master of Surgery (Anatomy) ... M.S. (Ana.), Andhra”

(iii) in the entries relating to the University of Delhi, after the entry “Doctor of Medicine (Medical Microbiology) ... M.D. (Med. Micro.), Delhi”, the following entries shall be inserted, namely:—

“Doctor of Medicine (Paediatrics) ... M.D. (Paed.)	Delhi
Doctor of Medicine (Social and Preventive Medicine) ... M.D. (Soc. & Prev. Med.), Delhi	
Master of Surgery (Ophthalmology) ... M.S. (Ophth.), Delhi.	
Master of Surgery (E.N.T.) ... M.S. (E.N.T.), Delhi	
Doctor of Medicine (Radio-Diagnosis) ... M.D. (Radio-Diag), Delhi.	
Master of Surgery (Orthopaedics) ... M.S. (Ortho.), Delhi.	
Doctor of Medicine (Anaesthesiology) ... M.S. (Anaes.), Delhi.”	

(iv) in the entries relating to the University of Gauhati, after the entry “Diploma in (Ophthalmology) D.O. Gauhati”, the following entries shall be inserted, namely:—

“Doctor of Medicine (Physiology) ... M.D. (Physiology), Gauhati	
Doctor of Medicine (Bio-chemistry) ... M.D. (Bio-chemist) ”	

(v) in the entries relating to the University of Nagpur, after the entry “Doctor of Medicine (Pathology and Bacteriology) ... M.D. (Path. and Bact.), Nagpur”, the following entry shall be inserted, namely:—

“Master of Surgery (Anatomy) ... M.S. (Ana.) Nagpur”

(vi) in the entries relating to the University of Kerala, after the entry “Diploma in Public Health ... D.P.H., Kerala”, the following entry shall be inserted, namely:—

“Doctor of Medicine (Biochemistry) ... M.D. (Biochemistry), Kerala”

(vii) in the entries relating to the Banaras Hindu University, after the entry “Master of Surgery (Orthopaedics) ... M.S. (Orth.), Banaras”, the following entry shall be inserted, namely:—

“Doctor of Medicine (Physiology) M.D. (Phy.), Banaras”

(viii) in the entries relating to the Dibrugarh University, after the entry “Doctor of Medicine (Physiology) ... M.D. (Phy.), Dibrugarh”, the following entry shall be inserted, namely:—

“Doctor of Medicine (Pathology) M.D. (Path.), Dibrugarh”

(ix) in the entries relating to the Madurai University, after the entry “Doctor of Medicine (Pharmacology) ... M.D. (Pharm.), Madurai”, the following entries shall be inserted namely:—

“Master of Surgery (Surgery) M.S. (Surg.), Madurai.	
Master of Surgery (Ophthalmology) M.S. (Ophth.), Madurai”	

[No. V. 11015/24/72-MPT]

एस० ओ० 2628—भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) की धारा 11 की उपधारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् से परामर्श करने के बाद एतद्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की पहली अनुसूची में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है नामतः—

उक्त अनुसूची में :—

(i) लखनऊ विश्वविद्यालय सम्बन्धी प्रविष्टियों में “डा० आफ मैडिसन (विकिरण विज्ञान) ... एम० डी० (विकिरण विज्ञान), लखनऊ” प्रविष्टि के बाद निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टि रखी जाएगी नामतः

“क्षयरोग तथा वक्षरोगों में डिप्लोमा ... डी०टी०सी०डी० लखनऊ”

(ii) आन्ध्र विश्वविद्यालय सम्बन्धी प्रविष्टियों में “मास्टर आफ सर्जरी (नेत्र विज्ञान) ...

एम० एस० (नेत्र विज्ञान), आन्ध्र” प्रविष्टि के बाद निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टि रखी जाएगी :— नामतः :—

“मास्टर आफ सर्जरी (शरीर रचना विज्ञान) एम०एस० (शरीर रचना विज्ञान), आन्ध्र”

(iii) दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय सम्बन्धी प्रविष्टियों में “डा० आफ मैडिसन (चिकित्सा सुक्ष्म-जीव विज्ञान) ... एम० डी० (चिकित्सा सुक्ष्म-जीव विज्ञान) दिल्ली” प्रविष्टि के बाद निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टि रखी जाएगी नामतः :—

“डा० आफ मैडिसन (बालरोग चिकित्सा) ... एम० डी० (बाल रोग चिकित्सा), दिल्ली डाक्टर आफ मैडिसन (निरोधी एवं सामाजिक चिकित्सा) ... एम० डी० (निरोधी एवं सामाजिक चिकित्सा), दिल्ली

मास्टर आफ सर्जरी (नेत्र विज्ञान) ... एम० एस० (नेत्र विज्ञान), दिल्ली

मास्टर आफ सर्जरी (नाक, कान, गला) ... एम० एस० (नाक, कान, गला) दिल्ली

डा० आफ मैडिसन (विकिरण-निदान) ... एम० डी० (विकिरण विज्ञान) दिल्ली

मास्टर आफ सर्जरी (विकलांग विज्ञान) ... एम० एस० (विकलांग), दिल्ली

डा० आफ मैडिसन (विसंज्ञा-शास्त्र)...
एम० एस० (विसंज्ञा-शास्त्र), दिल्ली”

- (iv) गोहाटी विश्वविद्यालय सम्बन्धी प्रविष्टियों में “डिप्लोमा इन प्रापथलमालाजी ... डी० ओ०, गोहाटी” प्रविष्टि के बाद निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टि रखी जाएगी नामतः—

“डा० आफ मैडिसन (शरीर क्रिया विज्ञान)...
एम० डी० (शरीर क्रिया विज्ञान) गोहाटी।

डा० आफ मैडिसन (जीव-रसायन)... एम० डी० (जीव-रसायन)”

- (v) नागपुर विश्वविद्यालय सम्बन्धी प्रविष्टियों में “डा० आफ मैडिसन (रोग विज्ञान और जीवाणु विज्ञान)... एम० डी० (रोग विज्ञान और जीवाणु विज्ञान), नागपुर”, प्रविष्टि के बाद निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टि रखी जाएगी नामतः—

“मास्टर आफ सर्जरी (शरीर रचना विज्ञान)
... एम० एस० (शरीर रचना विज्ञान),
नागपुर”

- (vi) केरला विश्वविद्यालय सम्बन्धी प्रविष्टियों में “डिप्लोमा इन पब्लिक हेल्थ... डी० पी० एच० केरला”, प्रविष्टि के बाद निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टि रखी जाएगी नामतः—

“डा० आफ मैडिसन (जीव-रसायन)...
एम० डी० (जीव रसायन), केरल”

- (vii) बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय सम्बन्धी प्रविष्टियों में “मास्टर आफ सर्जरी (विकलांग चिकित्सा)
... एम० एस० (विकलांग चिकित्सा),
बनारस”, प्रविष्टि के बाद निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टि रखी जाएगी नामतः—

“डा० आफ मैडिसन (शरीर क्रिया विज्ञान)
... एम० डी० (शरीर क्रिया विज्ञान) बनारस”

- (viii) डिब्रूगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय सम्बन्धी प्रविष्टियों में “डा० आफ मैडिसन (शरीर क्रिया विज्ञान)
... एम० डी० (शरीर क्रिया विज्ञान),
डिब्रूगढ़”, प्रविष्टि के बाद निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टि रखी जाएगी नामतः—

“डाक्टर आफ मैडिसन (रोग विज्ञान)...
एम० डी० (रोग विज्ञान), डिब्रूगढ़”

- (ix) मदुरै विश्वविद्यालय सम्बन्धी प्रविष्टियों में “डाक्टर आफ मैडिसन (फार्मैकोलाजी)
... एम० डी० (फार्मैकोलाजी), मदुरै”

प्रविष्टि के बाद निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टि रखी जाएगी नामतः—

“मास्टर आफ सर्जरी (सर्जरी)... एम० एस० (सर्जरी), मदुरै

मास्टर आफ सर्जरी (नेत्र विज्ञान)...
एम० एस० (नेत्र विज्ञान) मदुरै”।

[संख्या पत्र बी० 11015/24/71-एम० पी० टी०]

New Delhi, the 21st July 1972

S.O. 2629.—Whereas in pursuance of the provisions of clause (a) of section 3 of the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948), Dr. Srikantha Prusty, B.D.S., Assistant Professor, S. C. B. Medical College, Cuttack, has been elected from the State of Orissa to be a member of the Dental Council of India with effect from the 8th February, 1972.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 3 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs that in the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Health No. 3-2/62-M.II dated the 17th October, 1962 under the heading ‘Elected under clause (a) of section 3,’ the entry at item 12 with regard to Dr. Srikantha Prusty shall continue.

[Ni. F.3-10/70-MPT.]

नई दिल्ली, 21 जुलाई 1972

एस० ओ० 2629.—यतः दन्त चिकित्सा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की धारा 3 के खण्ड (क) के उपबन्धों के अनुसरण में डा० श्रीकान्त प्रुस्ते, बी० डी० एस०, सहायक प्राध्यापक एस०सी० बी० मेडिकल कालेज, कटक, उड़ीसा राज्य से विनांक 8 फरवरी, 1972 से भारत की दन्त चिकित्सा परिषद के सदस्य चुने गए हैं।

अतः अब उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 का अनुसरण करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा निदेश देती है कि भारत सरकार के भूतपूर्व स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या 3-2/62-एम० II दिनांक 17 अक्तूबर, 1962 में खण्ड 3 की धारा (क) में निर्धारित शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत डा० श्रीकान्त प्रुस्ते से सम्बन्धित मध संख्या 12 में उल्लिखित प्रविष्टि जारी रखी जाएगी।

[सं० पत्र 3-10/70-एम० पी० टी०]

S.O. 2630.—Whereas the Central Government have, in pursuance of the provisions of clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956) nominated, in consultation with the Government of Haryana, Dr. Prem Chandra, MS, DOMS, Principal, Medical College, Rohtak, to be a member of the Medical Council of India with effect from the 23rd June, 1972;

And, whereas, in pursuance of the provisions of clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 3 of the said Act, Dr. Mohinder Singh Grewal, Dean, Faculty of Medical Sciences, and Principal Medical College, Amritsar, has been elected by the Guru Nanak University, Amritsar, to be a member of the said Council with effect from the 27th March, 1972.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 3 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs that Dr. Prem Chandra shall continue to be a member of the Council and make the following further amendment in the notification of

the Government of India in the late Ministry of Health No. 5-13/59-MI, dated the 9th January, 1960, namely:—

In the said notification, under the heading "Elected under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 3" after serial No. 44 and the entries relating thereto, the following serial No. and entries shall be inserted, namely:—

"45. Dr. Mohinder Singh Grewal, Dean, Faculty of Medical Sciences, and Principal, Medical College, Amritsar"

[No. V.11013/1/72-MPT.]

एस०ओ० 2630.—यतः भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (i) के खण्ड (क) के उपबन्धों का अनुसरण करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने हरियाणा सरकार के परामर्श से डा० प्रेमचन्द्र, एम० एस० डी० ओ० एम० एस०, प्रधानाचार्य, मेडिकल कालेज, रोहतक को 23 जून, 1972 से भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद का सदस्य मनोनीत किया है।

और यतः उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) के खण्ड (ख) के उपबन्धों का अनुसरण करते हुए डा० मोहिन्दर सिंह ग्रेवाल, डीन आयुर्विज्ञान संकाय, और प्रधानाचार्य, मेडिकल कालेज, अमृतसर को गुरु नानक विश्वविद्यालय, अमृतसर, ने 27 मार्च, 1972 से उक्त परिषद का सदस्य निर्वाचित किया है :

अतः अब उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) के उपबन्धों का अनुसरण करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा निदेश देती है कि डा० प्रेमचन्द्र इस परिषद के सदस्य बनें रहेंगे और भारत सरकार के भूतपूर्व स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय के 9 जनवरी, 1960 की अधिसूचना संख्या 5-13/59-एम० 1 में आगे और निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, नामतः

उक्त अधिसूचना में "धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (ख) में निर्वाचित" शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत क्रमांक 44 और तत्संबंधी प्रविष्टियों के बाद निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टि रख ली जाए, नामतः

"45. डा० मोहिन्दर सिंह ग्रेवाल,

डीन, आयुर्विज्ञान संकाय और प्रधानाचार्य मेडिकल कालेज, अमृतसर "

[संख्या पत्र बी० 11013/1/72-एम०पी० टी०]

S.O. 2631.—Whereas in pursuance of the provisions of clause (e) of section 3 of the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948) Dr. N. G. Banerjee, Director of Health Services, Assam, has been nominated by the Government of Assam to be a member of the Dental Council of India with effect from the 20th January, 1972 vice Dr. D. N. Phukan resigned;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 3 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Health No. 3-2/62-M.II, dated the 17th October, 1962, namely:—

In the said notification, under the heading "Nominated under clause (e) of section 3," for the entry against serial No. 2, the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

"Dr. N. G. Banerjee, Director of Health Services, Assam, Shillong."

[No. V.12013/1/72-MPT.]

एस० ओ० 2631—यतः दन्त चिकित्सा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की धारा 3 के खण्ड (ड) के उपबन्धों का अनुसरण करते हुए असम सरकार ने डा० डी० एन० फुकन, जो त्यागपत्र दे गए हैं, के स्थान पर डा० एन जी० बनर्जी स्वास्थ्य सेवा निदेशक असम, को भारतीय दन्त परिषद् का सदस्य मनोनीत किया है;

अतः अब उक्त अधिनियम, की धारा 3 का अनुसरण करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा भारत सरकार के भूतपूर्व स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय के 17 अक्टूबर, 1962 की अधिसूचना संख्या 3-2-62-एम० 2 में आगे और निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, नामतः

उक्त अधिसूचना में "धारा 3 के खण्ड (ड) में मनोनीत" शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत क्रमांक 2 के सम्मुख उल्लिखित प्रविष्टि के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टि रख ली जाए, नामतः

"डा० एन० डी० बनर्जी,

स्वास्थ्य सेवा निदेशक, असम शिलांग"

[सं० पत्र बी० 12013/1/72-एम० पी० टी०]

New Delhi, the 22nd July 1972

S.O. 2632.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 11 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956), the Central Government, after consulting the Medical Council of India, hereby makes the following amendments in the First Schedule to the said Act, namely:—

In the said Schedule—

(i) in the entries relating to the University of Madras, after the entry "Master of Surgery (Paediatric Surgery) . . . M.Ch. (Paed. Surg.), Madras," the following entries shall be inserted, namely:—

"Master of Surgery (Plastic Surgery)	M.Ch. (Plastic Surg.), Madras.
Master of Surgery (Anatomy)	M.S. (Ana.) Madras.
Master of Surgery (Neuro-Surgery)	M.Ch. (Neuro-Surg.), Madras."

(ii) in the entries relating to the University of Bihar, after the entry "Doctor of Medicine (Psychological Medicine) . . . M.D. (Psychological Medicine), Bihar," the following entries shall be inserted, namely:—

"Master of Surgery (Anaesthesia)	M.S. (Anacs.), Bihar.
Master of Surgery (Obstetrics & Gynaecology)	M.S. (Obst. & Gynac.), Bihar.
Master of Surgery (Oto-rhino-Laryngology)	M.S. (Oto-rhino-Laryngology), Bihar."

(iii) in the entries relating to the University of Utkal after the entry "Doctor of Medicine (Bio-chemistry) . . . M.D. (Bio-chemistry), Utkal," the following entries shall be inserted, namely:—

"Master of Surgery (Anatomy)	M.S. (Ana.), Utkal.
Doctor of Medicine (Paediatrics)	M.D. (Paed.), Utkal."

(iv) in the entries relating to the Punjabi University, after the entry "Doctor of Medicine (Ophthalmology) . . . M.D. (Ophth.) Punjabi," the following entry shall be inserted, namely

"Diploma in Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery	D.O.M.S., Punjabi."
---	---------------------

(v) in the entries relating to the University of Indore, after the entry "Master of Surgery (Orthopaedics) . . . M.S. (Orth.) Indore," the following entries shall be inserted, namely:—

"Diploma in Tuberculosis and Chest Diseases	D.T.C.D., Indore.
Master of Surgery (Oto-rhino-Laryngology)	M.S. (Oto-rhino-Laryngology), Indore"

(vi) after the entry relating to the Himachal Pradesh University, the following entries shall be inserted, namely:—

"Bhopal University	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery M.B.B.S., Bhopal.
South Gujarat University	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery M.B.B.S., South Gujarat."

[No. V.11015/29/72-MPT]

नई दिल्ली, 22 जुलाई, 1972

एस० ओ० 2632.—भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) की धारा 11 की उपधारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् से परामर्श करने के बाद एतद्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की पहली अनुसूची में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, नामतः उक्त अनुसूची में:—

(1) मद्रास विश्वविद्यालय सम्बन्धी प्रविष्टियों में "मास्टर आफ सर्जरी (बालरोग शल्यक्रिया) . . . एस० सी० एच० (बालरोग शल्यक्रिया), मद्रास" प्रविष्टि के बाद निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टि रखी जाएगी, नामतः:

"मास्टर आफ सजरी (प्लास्टिक सजरी)

. . . एस० सी० एच० (प्लास्टिक सर्जरी), मद्रास
मास्टर आफ सर्जरी (शरीर रचना विज्ञान)

. . . एस० एस० (शरीर रचना विज्ञान), मद्रास
मास्टर आफ सर्जरी (न्यूरो सर्जरी)

. . . एस० सी० एच० (न्यूरो सर्जरी), मद्रास"

(2) बिहार विश्वविद्यालय से सम्बन्धित प्रविष्टि में "डी० आफ मेडिसिन मनश्चिकित्सा) . . . एस० डी (मनश्चिकित्सा), बिहार" प्रविष्टि के बाद निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टि रखी जाएगी, नामतः—
मास्टर आफ सजरी (संज्ञाहरण) . . . एस० एस० (संज्ञाहरण), बिहार मास्टर आफ सजरी (प्रभूति विद्या और स्त्रीरोग विज्ञान) . . . एस० एस० (प्रभूति विद्या और स्त्रीरोग विज्ञान), बिहार,

मास्टर आफ सजरी (शालाक्य विशेषज्ञ)
. . . एस० एस० (शालाक्य विज्ञान), बिहार ।

(3) उत्कल विश्वविद्यालय से सम्बन्धित प्रविष्टियों में "डाक्टर आफ मेडिसिन (जीव रसायन) . . . एस० डी (जीव रसायन), उत्कल", प्रविष्टि के बाद निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टि रखी जाएगी, नामतः—

"मास्टर आफ सर्जरी (शरीर रचना विज्ञान) . . . एस० एस० (शरीर रचना विज्ञान), उत्कल

डाक्टर आफ मेडिसिन (बाल रोग चिकित्सा) . . . एस० डी० (बाल रोग) उत्कल"

(4) पंजाबी विश्वविद्यालय से सम्बन्धित प्रविष्टियों में "डाक्टर आफ मेडिसिन (नेत्र विज्ञान) . . . एस० डी० (नेत्र विज्ञान), पंजाबी " प्रविष्टि के बाद निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टि रखी जाएगी, नामतः: "डिप्लोमा इन आपथालमिक मैडिसिन एण्ड सर्जरी . . . डी० ओ० एस० एस०, पंजाबी "

(5) इन्दौर विश्वविद्यालय से सम्बन्धित प्रविष्टियों में "मास्टर आफ सर्जरी (विकलांग चिकित्सा) . . एस० एस० (विकलांग चिकित्सा), इन्दौर" प्रविष्टि के बाद निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टि रखी जाएगी, नामतः—

"डिप्लोमा इन ट्यूबरकुलोसिस एण्ड चैस्ट डि सिफिज्ड
. डी० टी० सी० डी०, इन्दौर

मास्टर आफ सर्जरी (शालाक्य विज्ञान) . . . एस० एस० (शालाक्य विज्ञान), इन्दौर "

(6) हिमाचल प्रदेश विश्वविद्यालय से सम्बन्धित प्रविष्टियों में निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टियां रखी जाएगी, नामतः: "भोपाल विश्वविद्यालय बैचलर आफ मेडिसिन एण्ड बैचलर आफ सर्जरी एस० बी० बी० एस०, भोपाल

दक्षिण गुजरात विश्वविद्यालय बैचलर आफ मेडिसिन एण्ड बैचलर आफ सर्जरी एस० बी० बी० एस०, दक्षिण गुजरात "

[संख्या पत्र : बी० 11015/29/72-एस० पी० टी०]

ORDER

New Delhi, the 14th July 1972

S.O. 2633.—Whereas by the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Health No. 32-5/63 MPT, dated the 31st August, 1964, the Central Government has directed that the Medical qualification, M.D. (University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, U.S.A.) shall be recognised medical qualification for the purposes of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956);

And whereas Dr. Edwin G. Tegenfeldt, who possesses the said qualification, is for the time being attached to the Victoria Memorial Christian Hospital, Hanamkonda, Warangal District, Andhra Pradesh for the purposes of teaching and Charitable work;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of clause (c) of the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby specifies—

- a period of two years from the date of publication of this order in the Official Gazette, or
- the period during which Dr. Edwin G. Tegenfeldt is attached to the said Victoria Memorial Christian Hospital, Hanamkonda, Warangal District, Andhra Pradesh whichever is shorter, as the period to which the medical practice by the aforesaid doctor shall be limited.

[No. V.11016/13/72-MPT.]

P. C. ARORA, Under Secy.

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 14 जुलाई, 1972

का० आ० 2633.—यतः भारत सरकार के भूतपूर्व स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय की दिनांक 31 अगस्त, 1964 की अधिसूचना सं० 32-5/63-एम० पी० टी० द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने निदेश दिया है कि भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) के प्रयोजनों के लिए एस० डी० (मिन्नीसोटा, मिन्निअपोलिस यू० एस० ए०) चिकित्सा अर्हता मान्य चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी ;

और यतः डा० एडविन जी० टैगेनपैल्ड को जिस के पास उक्त अर्हता है शिक्षण और धर्माथ कार्य के प्रयोजनों के लिए फिलहाल विक्टोरिया मेमोरियल क्रिश्चियन अस्पताल हनमकोण्डा, वारंगल जिला आन्ध्र प्रदेश के साथ सम्बद्ध है ।

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 14 की उपधारा (1) के परन्तुक के भाग (ग) का पालन करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा —

- (1) सरकारी राजपत्र में इस आदेश के प्रकाशित होने की तिथि से 2 वर्ष की अवधि

अथवा

- (2) उस अवधि को जब तक डा० एडविन टैगेनपैल्ड विक्टोरिया मेमोरियल क्रिश्चियन अस्पताल हनमकोण्डा, वारंगल जिला, आन्ध्र प्रदेश के साथ सम्बद्ध रहते हैं, जो भी कम हो वह अवधि विनिर्दिष्ट करती है, जिसमें पूर्वोक्त डा० मेडिकल प्रैक्टिस कर सकेंगे ।

[सं० प० बी० 11016/13/72-एम० पी० टी०]

प्रकाश चन्द्र अरोरा, अवसर सचिव ।

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE

(COFFEE CONTROL)

New Delhi, the 1st July, 1972.

S.O. 2634.—In pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 9 of the Coffee Act, 1942 (7 of 1942), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri A. N. Balaram, as Secretary, in the Coffee Board, Bangalore in a substantive capacity with effect from the 26th April, 1962.

[No. F. 9(7)-Plant(B)/61.]

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय

(काफी नियंत्रण)

नई दिल्ली. 1 जुलाई. 1972

का० आ० 2634—काफी अधिनियम 1942 (1942 का 7) की धारा 9 की उपधारा (1) के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा श्री ए० एन० बलराम को 26 अप्रैल, 1962 से काफी बोर्ड, बंगलौर में सचिव के पद पर स्थायी रूप में नियुक्त करती है

[सं० फाइल 9 (7) प्लान्ट (बी)/61]

New Delhi, the 22nd July 1972

S.O. 2635.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 4 of the Coffee Act, 1942 (7 of 1942), read with sub-rule (1) of rule 4 of the Coffee Rules, 1955, the Central Government hereby notifies the election of Shri B. P. Nagaraja Murthy, Member, Rajya Sabha, as a member of the Coffee Board, Bangalore, vice Shri Sherkhan, and he shall hold office for a period of three years from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette.

[No. 1(2)Plant(B)/70.]

नई दिल्ली, 22 जुलाई, 1972.

का० आ० 2635—काफी नियम, 1955 के नियम 4 के उप-नियम (1) के साथ पठित काफी अधिनियम, 1942 की धारा 4 की उपधारा (2) के खण्ड (ख) के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार श्री शेर खां के स्थान पर काफी बोर्ड, बंगलौर के एक सदस्य के रूप में राज्य सभा सदस्य श्री बी० पी० नागराज मूर्ति का निर्वाचन एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करती है तथा वे सरकारी राजपत्र में इस अधिसूचना के प्रकाशन की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए पद पर रहेंगे ।

[सं० 1(2)—प्लान्ट (बी)/70]

(CARDAMOM CONTROL)

New Delhi, the 10th July, 1972

S.O. 2636.—Subject to admissibility, Shri I. L. Sankaranarayanan, a permanent Section Officer in the Ministry of Foreign Trade and at present on deputation as Secretary, Cardamom Board, Ernakulam, is granted earned leave for 94 days with effect from the 12th July, 1972 preparatory to retirement

[No. F. 29(14)-Plant(B)/70]

N. N. MALHAN, Dy. Director.

(इलायची नियंत्रण)

नई दिल्ली, 10 जुलाई, 1972

का० आ० 2636—छुट्टी की स्वीकार्यता के अधीन रहते हुए विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में एक स्थायी अनुभाग अधिकारी श्री आई० एल० संकरनारायणन् को, जो इस समय इलायची बोर्ड एर्नाकुलम में सचिव के रूप में प्रतिनियुक्ति पर हैं, 12 जुलाई, 1972 से निवृत्ति पूर्व 94 दिन की अर्जित छुट्टी प्रदान की जाती है ।

[सं० फा० 29(14)—प्लान्ट (बी)/70]

एन० एन० मल्हन,
उप-निदेशक ।

New Delhi, the 19th July 1972

S.O. 2637.—Whereas the Textiles Committee has for the purposes of export established standard specifications for the material as defined in clause (d) of regulation 2 of the Woollen, Worsted and Mixed Woollen and Worsted Fabrics Inspection Regulations, 1969;

And whereas on the recommendations made to it in this behalf by the Textiles Committee, the Central Government is of opinion that the material which does

not conform to the standard specifications established by the Textiles Committee should not be exported;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 17 of the Textiles Committee Act, 1963 (41 of 1963), the Central Government hereby prohibits the export from India to any foreign country of the material defined in clause (d) of regulation 2 of the Woollen, Worsted and Mixed Woollen and Worsted Fabrics Inspection Regulation, 1969 unless the material is covered by a certificate issued by the officer authorised by the Textiles Committee in this behalf under regulation 11 of the said regulations;

Provided that the above prohibition shall not apply to the export of low standard material which does not conform to the minimum standard required for the issue of a certificate under regulation 11 of the said regulations if any order is received from abroad for the supply of such low standard material and if the officer authorised by the Textiles Committee in this behalf is satisfied about the bonafides of such order and the export of such material is authorised by him.

This notification shall come into force on the 1st October, 1972.

[No. F. 18/46/69-Tex-A.]

R. M. DOIPHODE,
Director.

नई दिल्ली, 19 जुलाई, 1972

का० आ० 2627.—यतः वस्त्र समिति ने निर्यात के प्रयोजनों के लिए, ऊनी वस्त्र तथा मिश्रित ऊनी और वस्त्र कपड़ा निरीक्षण विनियम, 1969 के विनियम 2 खण्ड (घ) में यथा-परिभाषित सामग्री के लिए मानक विनिर्देश स्थापित किए हैं ;

और यतः वस्त्र समिति द्वारा इस निमित्त उसे की गई सफाई पर, केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय है कि वह सामग्री, जो वस्त्र समिति द्वारा स्थापित मानक विनिर्देशों के अनुरूप नहीं है निर्यात नहीं की जानी चाहिए ,

अतः अब वस्त्र समिति अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 41) की धारा 17 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा किसी विदेश को, ऊनी, वस्त्र तथा मिश्रित ऊनी और वस्त्र कपड़ा निरीक्षण विनियम, 1969 के विनियम 2 के खण्ड (घ) में परिभाषित सामग्री के निर्यात को तब तक प्रतिषिद्ध करती है, जब तक वह सामग्री उक्त विनियम के विनियम 11 के अधीन इस निमित्त वस्त्र समिति द्वारा प्राधिकृत अधिकारी द्वारा जारी किए गए प्रमाणपत्र के अन्तर्गत न आती हो ;

परन्तु उपरोक्त प्रतिषेध ऐसी अब-मानक सामग्री के निर्यात को लागू नहीं होगा जो उक्त विनियम के विनियम 11 के अधीन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करने के लिए आवश्यक न्यूनतम मानक के अनुरूप नहीं है, यदि विदेश से ऐसी अब-मानक सामग्री के प्रदाय के लिए आदेश प्राप्त हुआ है और यदि इस निमित्त वस्त्र समिति द्वारा प्राधिकृत अधिकारी का ऐसे आदेश की वास्तविकता के

बारे में समाधान हो गया है और ऐसी सामग्री का निर्यात उसके द्वारा प्राधिकृत किया गया है ।

यह अधिसूचना 1 अक्टूबर, 1972 को प्रवृत्त होगी ।

[सं० 18/46/69-वस्त्र-क]

आर० एम० डोईफोड, निदेशक ।

(Office of the Chief Controller of
Imports and Exports)

ORDER

New Delhi, the 18th May 1972

S.O. 2638.—M/s. National Machinery Manufacturers Limited, Thana were granted an import licence No. P/C/2061430/S/KQ/34/H/29.30/KQ68/Sp. Cell, dated 5th March, 1970 for Rs. 4,12,000/- (Rupees Four Lakhs and Twelve Thousand only). They have applied for the issue of a duplicate Customs Purposes Copy of the said licence on the ground that the original Customs Purposes copy has been lost/misplaced. It is further stated that the original Customs Purposes copy was registered with the Customs authorities at Bombay and utilised partly. It was utilised for Rs. 2,96,313/- and the balance available on it was Rs. 1,15,687/-.

2. In support of this contention the applicant has filed an affidavit along with a certificate from Bombay customs. I am accordingly satisfied that the original Customs Purposes copy of the said licence has been lost. Therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred under sub-clause 9(cc) of the Imports (Control) Order, 1955, dated 7th December, 1955 as amended the said original Customs Purposes Copy of Licence No. P/C/2061430, dated 5th March, 1970 issued to M/s. National Machinery Manufacturers Limited is hereby cancelled.

3. A duplicate Customs Purposes copy of the said licence is being issued separately to the licence.

[No. SPCL/N.11/KL.6/69-70.]

S. R. MINOCHA,

Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports.

(मुख्य नियंत्रक, आयात-निर्यात का कार्यालय)

आदेश

नई दिल्ली 18 मई 1972

का० आ० 2638—सर्वश्री नेशनल मशीनरी मैन्युफैक्चरिंग लि०, थाना को 4,12,000 रु० (चार लाख बारह हजार रु० मात्र) का एक आयात लाइसेंस सं० पी/सी/206/430/एस/के क्यू/34/एच/29.30/के क्यू 68/ स्पेशल सेल दिनांक 5-3-70 स्वीकृत किया गया था । उन्होंने उपर्युक्त लाइसेंस की अनुलिपि सीमा शुल्क कार्य सम्बन्धी प्रति के लिए इस आधार पर आवेदन किया है कि मूल सीमा शुल्क कार्य सम्बन्धी प्रति खो गई है/अस्थानस्थ हो गई है । आगे यह बताया गया है कि मूल सीमा शुल्क कार्य सम्बन्धी प्रति बम्बई सीमा शुल्क प्राधिकारी के पास पंजीकृत कारवाई गई थी और उसका आंशिक रूप से प्रयोग किया गया था । यह 2,96,313 रु० के लिए प्रयोग कर ली गई थी और उसमें शेष 1,15,687 रु० बचा था ।

2. इस तर्क के समर्थन में आवेदक ने बम्बई सीमा-शुल्क कार्यालय से एक प्रमाण पत्र के साथ एक शपथ-पत्र दाखिल किया है। तदनुसार, मैं संतुष्ट हूँ कि उक्त लाइसेंस की मूल सीमा-शुल्क कार्य सम्बन्धी प्रति खो गई है। इसलिए, यथा संशोधित, आयात (नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1955, दिनांक 7-12-1955 की उप-धारा 9 (सी सी) के अन्तर्गत प्रदत्त अधिकारों का प्रयोग कर लाइसेंस सं० पी/सी/206/430 दिनांक 5-3-70 की मूल सीमा-शुल्क कार्य सम्बन्धी प्रति जो सर्वश्री नेशनल मशीनरी मैनुफैक्चरिंग लि० को जारी की गई थी, उसे एतद् द्वारा रद्द किया जाता है।

3. उपर्युक्त लाइसेंस की अनुलिपि सीमा-शुल्क कार्य सम्बन्धी प्रति अलग से जारी की जा रही है।

[संख्या स्पेशल/एन० 11/के एल-6/69-70]

श्री राम मिनोचा,

संयुक्त मुख्य नियंत्रक, आयात-निर्यात।

(Office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports)

ORDER

New Delhi, the 26th June 1972

S.O. 2639.—S. Harvel Singh Woodwall, Prem Kutiya, 25 Reghar Pura, Karol Bagh, New Delhi-5 was granted a CCP No. P/J/3039348/N/MN/42/H/33.34 dated 22nd February 1972 for the import of a .32 bore revolver worth Rs. 684. He has applied for a duplicate copy of the C.C.P. on the ground that the original C.C.P. has been lost. It is further stated that the original C.C.P. was not registered with any Custom House and not utilised. In support of this contention he has filed an affidavit. I am satisfied that the original CCP No. P/J/3039348 dated 22nd February, 1972 has been lost and direct that a duplicate C.C.P. should be issued to the applicant. The original C.C.P. is cancelled.

[No. 315.IV/1244/AM72/Adhoc.]

(मुख्य नियंत्रक, आयात-निर्यात का कार्यालय)

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 26 जून, 1972

एस० ओ० 2639—सरदार हरवेल सिंह वूडवाल, प्रेम कुटिया 25, रेगार पुरा, करोल बाग, नई दिल्ली-5 को 684 रु० का एक .32 बोर के आयात के लिए एक सी सी पी सं० पी/जे/3039348/एन/एम/एन/42 / एच/33-34 दिनांक 22-2-72 प्रदान किया गया था। उन्होंने सी पी सी की अनुलिपि प्रति के लिए इस आधार पर आवेदन किया है कि मूल सी पी सी खो गया है आगे यह बताया गया है कि मूल सी पी सी किसी सीमा-शुल्क कार्यालय में पंजीकृत नहीं कराया गया था और उसका उपयोग नहीं किया गया था। इस तर्क के समर्थन में उन्होंने एक शपथ पत्र दाखिल किया है। मैं संतुष्ट हूँ कि मूल सी पी सी सं०

पी/जे/3039348, दिनांक 22-2-72 खो गया है और निदेश देता हूँ कि आवेदक को एक अनुलिपि सी पी सी जारी की जानी चाहिए। मूल सी पी सी रद्द किया जाता है।

[संख्या : 315.4/1244/एएम 72/अधोक्त]

New Delhi, the 30th June 1972

S.O. 2640.—Smt. Sant Pal Kaur, 33 Lodhi Estate, New Delhi was granted an Import licence No. P/F/2022876/C/XX/41/H/33.34 dated 9th November, 1971, for the import of M.V. parts worth Rs. 1,000. She has applied for a duplicate copy of the licence on the ground that the original licence has been lost. It is further stated that the original licence was not registered with any Custom House and not utilised. In support of this contention she has filed an affidavit. I am satisfied that the original licence No. P/F/2022876 dated 9th November, 1971, has been lost and direct that a duplicate licence should be issued to the applicant. The original licence is cancelled.

[No. 293-IV/59/AM. 72/Adhoc.]

नई दिल्ली, 30 जून, 1972

एस० ओ० 2642—श्रीमती सन्त पाल कौर, 33-लोदी इस्टेट, नई दिल्ली को 1000 रु० का एम० बी० पुर्जों के आयात के लिए एक आयात लाइसेंस सं० पी/एफ/2022876/सी/एक्सएक्स/41/एच/33-34, दिनांक 9-11-71 प्रदान किया गया था। उन्होंने लाइसेंस की अनुलिपि प्रति के लिए इस आधार पर आवेदन किया है कि मूल लाइसेंस खो गया है। आगे यह बताया गया है कि मूल लाइसेंस किसी सीमा-शुल्क कार्यालय में पंजीकृत नहीं कराया गया था और उसका उपयोग नहीं किया गया था। इस तर्क के समर्थन में उन्होंने एक शपथ-पत्र दाखिल किया है। मैं संतुष्ट हूँ कि मूल लाइसेंस सं० पी/एफ/2022876, दिनांक 9-11-71 खो गया है और निदेश देती हूँ कि आवेदक को एक अनुलिपि लाइसेंस जारी किया जाना चाहिए। मूल लाइसेंस को रद्द किया जाता है।

[संख्या 293-4/59/ए. एम-72/एडहोक्त 1]

New Delhi, the 24th July 1972

S.O. 2641.—Shri Charan Singh Gahlot, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, Tehsil Anupshahr, Dist. Bulandshahr (UP), was granted a C.C.P. No. P/J/3040068/N/MN/43/H/31.32 dated 9th May, 1972 for the import of a N.P.B. Revolver worth Rs. 400 only. He has applied for a duplicate copy of the C.C.P. on the ground that the original C.C.P. has been lost. It is further stated that the original C.C.P. was not registered with any Custom House and not utilised. In support of this contention he has filed an affidavit. I am satisfied that the original C.C.P. No. P/J/3040068 dated 9th May, 1972 has been lost and direct that a duplicate C.C.P. should be issued to the applicant. The original C.C.P. is cancelled.

[No. 315.IV/44/AM-71/Adhoc.]

S K. USMANI,

Dy. Chief Controller of Imports & Exports.

नई दिल्ली, 24 जुलाई 72

एस० ओ० 2641—श्री चरण सिंह गेहलोत, बी० ए०, एल०एल०बी०, तहसील अनुपशहर, जिला बुधनगर (उ० प्र०)

को. एन० पी० बी० रिवाल्वर के आयात के लिए 400 रु० मात्र के लिए सी० सी० पी० संख्या पी/जे/3040068/एन/एम एन/43/एच/31.32, दिनांक 9-5-72 प्रदान किया गया था। उन्होंने सी० सी० पी० की अनुलिपि प्रति के लिए इस आधार पर आवेदन किया है कि मूल सी० सी० पी० खो गई है। आगे यह बताया गया है कि मूल सी० सी० पी० किसी सीमा-शुल्क कार्यालय में पंजीकृत नहीं किया गया था और न उमका उपयोग किया गया था। इस तर्क के समर्थन में उन्होंने एक शपथ-पत्र दाखिल किया है, में संतुष्ट हूँ कि मूल सी० सी० पी० सं० पी/जे/3040068, दिनांक 9-5-72 खो गया है और निदेश देता हूँ कि अनुलिपि सी० सी० पी० आवेदक को जारी की जानी चाहिए। मूल सी० सी० पी० को रद्द किया जाता है।

[संख्या 315.4/44/ए एम 71/अडोक 1]

एस० के० उसमानी,
उप मुख्य नियंत्रक, आयात-निर्यात।

(Office of the Chief Controller of
Imports and Exports)

ORDERS

New Delhi, the 28th April 1972

S.O. 2642.—The State Trading Corporation of India Ltd., New Delhi were granted licence No. G/T/2389358 dated 26th June, 1971, from U.S.A. for the Import of Graphite Electrodes and Nipples valued at Rs. 3,65,792. They have requested for the issue of duplicate Customs copy of the subsidiary licence on the ground that the original has been lost by them. It has been further reported by the licensee that the licence was lost without being utilised at all. The licence was not registered with any of the port authorities.

2. In support of their contention the applicant have filed an affidavit. The undersigned is satisfied that the original licence No. G/T/2389358 dated 26th June, 1971, has been lost and directs that a duplicate custom copy of the said licence should be issued to them. The original Customs purposes copy is cancelled.

[No. STC/Misc-189-192/70-71/RM Cell/Part F.
(Vol-IV.)]

(मुख्य नियंत्रक, आयात-निर्यात का कार्यालय)

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 28 अप्रैल, 1972

एस० ओ० 2642—सर्व श्री स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कॉर्पो० भारत लि०, नई दिल्ली को संयुक्त राष्ट्र अमरीका क्षेत्र से ग्राफाइट इलेक्ट्रोड्स तथा निपपल्स के आयात के लिए 3,65,792 रु० का एक आयात लाइसेंस सं० जी/टी/2389358, दिनांक 26-6-71 स्वीकृत किया गया था। उन्होंने पूरक लाइसेंस की अनुलिपि सीमा-शुल्क कार्य संबंधी प्रति के लिए इस आधार पर आवेदन किया है कि मूल प्रति खो गई है। लाइसेंस धारी द्वारा आगे यह बताया गया है कि लाइसेंस बिना उपयोग किए ही खो गया था। लाइसेंस किसी भी पतन प्राधिकारी के पास पंजीकृत नहीं करवाया गया था।

अपने तर्क के समर्थन में आवेदक ने एक शपथ-पत्र दाखिल किया है। अधोहस्ताक्षरी संतुष्ट है कि लाइसेंस सं० जी/टी/238958 दिनांक 26-6-71 को मूल सीमा-शुल्क कार्य संबंधी प्रति खो गई है और निदेश देता है कि उन्हें अनुलिपि सीमा-शुल्क कार्य-संबंधी प्रति जारी की जानी चाहिए। मूल सीमा-शुल्क कार्य-संबंधी प्रति रद्द की जाती है।

[संख्या एस टी सी /मिस०-188-192/70-71 आर एम सेल/
पार्ट एफ (वा० 4)]

New Delhi, the 16th May, 1972

S.O. 2643.—The Controller of Purchase and Stores, Damodar Valley Corpn. Allpore Calcutta was granted licence No. G/A/1003941 dated 5th March, 1964 for import of spares for Intake Gates and Hoists from GCA. The Controller of Purchase and Stores Damodar Valley Corpn. Allpore Calcutta have reported that customs & exchange control copies of the licence have been misplaced and he has requested to issue duplicate copies of the same.

In support of their contention the applicant has filed an affidavit. The undersigned is satisfied that the customs and exchange Control copies of the licence have been lost and directs that the duplicate copies of the said customs and exchange control copies of the licence be issued.

The original customs and exchange control copies of the licence have been cancelled. Duplicate copies of the same are being issued separately.

[No. PRO/1126/63.64/PLS/B/155.]

नई दिल्ली, 16 मई, 1972

एस० ओ० 2643—दि कंट्रोलर आफ पर्वेज एंड स्टोर्स, दामोदर वैली कॉर्पोरेशन, अलीपुर, कलकत्ता को सामान्य मुद्रा क्षेत्र से अन्त-ग्राही गेट्स तथा हविस के फाल्ट पुर्जों के आयात के लिए एक आयात लाइसेंस सं० जी/ए/1003941 दिनांक 5-3-64 स्वीकृत किया गया था। दि कंट्रोलर आफ पर्वेज एंड स्टोर्स, दामोदर वैली कॉर्पो०, अलीपुर ने प्रतिवेधित किया है कि सीमा-शुल्क तथा मुद्रा विनियम नियंत्रण प्रतियां अस्थानस्थ हो गई हैं और उन्होंने निवेदन किया है कि उन्हें उस की अनुलिपि प्रतियां जारी की जाएं।

इस तर्क के समर्थन में आवेदक ने एक शपथ-पत्र दाखिल किया है। अधोहस्ताक्षरी इस से संतुष्ट है कि लाइसेंस की सीमा शुल्क तथा मुद्रा विनियम नियंत्रण प्रतियां खो गई हैं और निदेश देता है कि उन्हें अनुलिपि सीमा-शुल्क तथा मुद्रा विनियम नियंत्रण प्रतियां जारी की जाएं।

लाइसेंस की मूल सीमा-शुल्क तथा मुद्रा विनियम नियंत्रण प्रतियां रद्द कर दी गई हैं। उन की अनुलिपि प्रतियां अलग से जारी की जा रही है।

[संख्या पी आर ओ/1126/63-64/पी एल एस। बी/155]

New Delhi, the 21st June 1972

S.O. 2644.—M/s. Durgapur Steel Plant, Durgapur, (West Bengal) were granted an import licence No. I/A/1046249/SIG/40/H 33.34 dated 10th August, 1971 for Rs. 12,00,000 (Rupees Twelve Lakh Only). They have applied for the issue of a duplicate Customs purposes copy of the said licence on the ground that the original

Customs Purposes copy has been lost/misplaced. It is further stated that the original Customs Purposes was not registered with the any Customs authorities and was unutilised. It was utilised for Nil and the balance available on it was Rs. 12,00,000/- (Rupees Twelve Lakhs Only).

2. In support of this contention the applicant has filed an affidavit alongwith a certificate from Sub-Divisional Judicial Magistrate, Durgapur. I am accordingly satisfied that the original Customs Purposes copy of the said licence has been lost. Therefore in exercise of the powers conferred under Sub-Clause 9(cc) of the Imports (Control) Order, 1955 dated 7th December, 1955 as amended the said original Customs Purposes Copy of licence No. I/A/1046249/S/GN/40/H/33.34 dated 10th August 1971 issued to M/s. Durgapur Steel Plant, Durgapur is hereby cancelled.

3. A duplicate Customs Purposes copy of the said licence is being issued separately to the licence.

[No. HSL/D-2/71-72/PLS(A).]

नई दिल्ली, 21 जून 1972

एस० ओ० 2644—सर्व श्री दुर्गापुर स्टील प्लांट, दुर्गापुर (प० बंगाल) को 12,00,000 रु० (बारह लाख रुपये मात्र) के लिए एक आयात लाइसेंस सं० आई/ए/1046249/एम/जी एन/40/एच/33.34 दिनांक 10-8-71 प्रदान किया गया था। उन्होंने उक्त लाइसेंस की सीमा-शुल्क निकासी प्रति की अनुलिपि जारी करने के लिए इस आधार पर आवेदन किया है कि मूल सीमा-शुल्क निकासी प्रति खो गई/अस्थानस्थ हो गई है। यह भी उल्लेख किया गया है कि मूल सीमा-शुल्क निकासी प्रति किसी सीमा-शुल्क प्राधिकारी से पंजीकृत नहीं कराई गई थी और उसका उपयोग नहीं किया गया था। इस पर उपलब्ध शेष धनराशि 12,00,000 रु० (बारह लाख रुपये मात्र) थी।

2. इस तर्क के समर्थन में आवेदक ने सब-डिवीजन जूरी-शियल मजिस्ट्रेट, दुर्गापुर से एक प्रमाण पत्र के साथ शपथ पत्र दाखिल किया है। तदनुसार मैं सन्तुष्ट हूँ कि उक्त लाइसेंस की मूल सीमा-शुल्क प्रति खो गई है। अतः यथा संशोधित, आयात (नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1955 दिनांक 7-12-1955 की उपधारा 9 (सी सी) के अंतर्गत प्रदत्त अधिकारों का प्रयोग करते हुए सर्वश्री दुर्गापुर स्टील प्लांट, दुर्गापुर को जारी किए गए लाइसेंस सं० आई/ए/1046249/एस/जी एन/40/एच/33.34 दिनांक 10-8-71 की मूल सीमा-शुल्क निकासी प्रति एतद्द्वारा रद्द कर दी जाती है।

3. उक्त लाइसेंस की सीमा-शुल्क निकासी प्रति की अनुलिपि लाइसेंसधारी को अलग से जारी की जा रही है।

[संख्या एच एस एल/डी-2/71-72/पी एल एस (ए)]

New Delhi, the 23rd June 1972

S.O. 2645.—M/s. Gujaratmitra and Gujaratdarpan, Gujaratmitra Bhawan, Surat were granted an import licence No. P/A/1306347/C/XX/30/H/27-28 dated 20th March, 1969 for Rs. 27608/- (Rupees Twenty seven thousand six hundred and eight only). They have applied for the issue of a duplicate Customs Purposes and Exchange Control Purposes copy of the said licence on the ground that the original Customs Purposes and Exchange Control Purposes copy has been lost/misplaced. It is further stated that the original Customs Purposes and Exchange Control copy was registered with

the Customs authorities at Bombay and M/s. Dena Bank Ltd., Surat utilised in full. It was utilised for Rs. 27608 and the balance available on it was Nil.

2. In support of this contention the applicant has filed an affidavit along with a certificate from the Special Judicial Magistrate (FE) Muni, Surat. I am accordingly satisfied that the original Customs Purposes/Exchange Control Purposes copy of the said licence has been lost. Therefore in exercise of the powers conferred under Sub-Clause 9 (cc) of the Imports (Control) Order, 1955 dated 7th December, 1955 as amended he said original Customs Purposes/Exchange Control Purposes copy of licence No. P/A/1306347 dated 20th March, 1969 issued to M/s. Gujaratmitra and Gujaratdarpan, Surat is hereby cancelled.

3. A duplicate Customs Purposes and Exchange Control Purposes copy of the said licence is being issued separately to the licence.

[No. 115-V/G-1/68-69/NPCIA.]

नई दिल्ली, 23 जून, 1972

एस०ओ० 2645—सर्व श्री गुजरातमित्र और गुजरात दर्पण गुजरात मित्र भवन, सूरत को 27,608/- रु० (सत्ताइस हजार छ सौ आठ रुपये मात्र) के लिए एक लाइसेंस संख्या पी/ए/1306347/सी/एक्स एक्स/30/एच/27-28, दिनांक 20-3-69 स्वीकृत किया गया था। उन्होंने अनुलिपि सीमा-शुल्क कार्य-सम्बन्धी और मुद्रा विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रतियों के लिए इस आधार पर आवेदन किया है कि मूल सीमा-शुल्क कार्य-सम्बन्धी और मुद्रा विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रतियां खो गई हैं/अस्थानस्थ हो गई हैं। उन के द्वारा आग यह बताया गया है कि मूल सीमा-शुल्क कार्य सम्बन्धी और मुद्रा विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रतियां बम्बई सीमा-शुल्क प्राधिकारियों और सर्वश्री देना बैंक, सूरत के पास पंजीकृत करवाई गई थी और इन के पूरे मूल्य का उपयोग कर लिया गया था। इनका उपयोग 27,608 रुपये के लिए कर लिया गया था। और अब शेष कुछ भी नहीं बचा है।

इस तर्क के समर्थन में आवेदक ने विशेष न्यायिक मजिस्ट्रेट (प्रथम श्रेणी) मुशी सूरत के एक प्रमाणपत्र के साथ एक शपथ पत्र दाखिल किया है। तदनुसार मैं सन्तुष्ट हूँ कि उपर्युक्त लाइसेंस की मूल सीमा-शुल्क कार्य-सम्बन्धी और मुद्रा विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रतियां खो गई हैं। इसलिए यथा संशोधित आयात (नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1955 दिनांक 7-12-1955 की उपधारा 9 (सी सी) के अंतर्गत प्रदत्त अधिकारों का प्रयोग करते हुए लाइसेंस संख्या पी/ए/1306347, दिनांक 20-3-69 की मूल सीमा-शुल्क कार्य-सम्बन्धी तथा मुद्रा विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रतियां जो सर्वश्री गुजरातमित्र तथा गुजरात-दर्पण, सूरत के नाम जारी की गई थी एतद्द्वारा रद्द की जाती है।

3. उपर्युक्त लाइसेंस की अनुलिपि सीमा-शुल्क कार्य-सम्बन्धी तथा मुद्रा विनिमय नियंत्रण अलग से कि जा रही है।

[संख्या 115-5/जी-1/68-69/एनपीसी-1ए]

New Delhi, the 6th July, 1972.

S.O. 2646.—M/s. The Hindustan Times Ltd., New Delhi were granted an import licence No. P/A/1323648/C/XX/33/H/29.30 dated 13th November, 1969

for Rs. 1,86,740/- (Rupees one lakh eighty-six thousand seven hundred and forty only). They have applied for the issue of a duplicate Customs Purposes copy of the said licence on the ground that the original Customs Purposes copy has been lost/misplaced. It is further stated that the original Customs Purposes copy was registered with the Customs Authorities at Bombay. It was utilised for Rs. 1,71,836/- and the balance available on it was Rs. 14,904/- as on 13th July, 1971.

2. In support of this contention the applicant has filed an affidavit along with a certificate from Shri Anand Sarup Notary Public Union Territory, Delhi. I am accordingly satisfied that the original Customs Purposes copy of the said licence has been lost. Therefore in exercise of the powers conferred under Sub-Clause (9) (cc) of the Import (Control) Order, 1955 dated 7th December, 1955 as amended the said original Customs Purposes copy of the licence No. P/A/1323648/C/XX/33/H/29.30 dated 13th November, 1969 issued to M/s. The Hindustan Times Ltd., New Delhi is hereby cancelled.

3. A duplicate Customs Purposes copy of the said licence is being issued separately to the licensee.

[No. 115-V/H-4/69-70/NPCIA.]

SARDUL SINGH,
Dy Chief Controller of Imports & Exports.

नई दिल्ली, 6 जुलाई, 1972

एस० प्रो० 2646.—सर्वश्री दि हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स लि०, नई दिल्ली को 1,86,740 रु० (एक लाख छयासी हजार सात सौ चालीस रुपये मात्र) के लिए एक आयात लाइसेंस सं० पी.ए/1323648/सी/एक्स/33/एच/29.30 दिनांक 13-11-69 प्रदान किया गया था। उन्होंने उक्त लाइसेंस की सीमा-शुल्क निकासी प्रति की अनुलिपि के लिए इस आधार पर आवेदन किया है कि मूल सीमा-शुल्क निकासी प्रति खो गई/अस्थानस्थ हो गई है। यह भी उल्लेख किया गया है कि मूल सीमा-शुल्क निकासी प्रति सीमा-शुल्क प्राधिकारी, बम्बई से पंजीकृत कराई गई थी। उसका उपयोग 1,71,836 रु० तक कर लिया था और दिनांक 13-7-71 को इस पर उपलब्ध शेष धन राशि 14,904 रु० थी।

2. इस तर्क के समर्थन में आवेदक ने श्री आनन्द स्वरूप. संघ शासित क्षेत्र दिल्ली नौटरी पब्लिक से प्रमाणपत्र के साथ एक शपथ पत्र दाखिल किया है। तदनुसार मैं सन्तुष्ट हूँ कि उक्त लाइसेंस की मूल सीमा-शुल्क निकासी प्रति खो गई है। अतः यथा संशोधित (आयात नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1955 दिनांक 7-12-1955 की उपधारा 9 (सीसी) के अंतर्गत प्रदत्त अधिकारों का प्रयोग करते हुए सर्वश्री दि हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स लि०, नई दिल्ली को जारी किए गए लाइसेंस सं० पी.ए/1323648 सी/एक्स/एक्स/33/एच/29/30 दिनांक 13-11-69 की मूल सीमा-शुल्क निकासी प्रति एतद्वारा रद्द की जाती है।

3. लाइसेंसधारी को उक्त लाइसेंस की सीमा-शुल्क प्रति की अनुलिपि अलग से जारी की जा रही है।

[संख्या 115-5/एच-4/69-70/एन पी सी/ए]

सरदूल सिंह,

उप मुख्य नियंत्रक, आयात-निर्यात

(Office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports)

ORDERS

New Delhi, the 26th June 1972

S.O. 2647.—M/s: Bashimal Vinod Kumar, 42/43, M.I.D.C. Industrial Estate, Satpur, Nasik-7 were granted import licence No. P/D/2186174/R/IN/41/H/33/341/RMI dated 6th November, 1971 for the import of spare parts valued at Rs. 29,500/-. They have requested for the issue of duplicate custom purposes copy of the licence on the ground that the original has been lost by them. It has been further reported by the licensee that the customs copy of the licence was lost without being utilised at all. The licence was not registered with any of the customs authorities.

2. In support of their contention the applicant has filed in an affidavit. The undersigned is satisfied that the original Customs copy of Licence No. P/D/2186174 dated 6th November, 1971 has been lost and directs that a duplicate customs purposes copy of the said licence should be issued to them. The original customs copy of the licence is cancelled.

[No. F Tools/53-A/Spares/71-72/RMI/915]

मुख्य नियंत्रक, आयात-निर्यात का कार्यालय

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 26 जून, 1972

एस० प्रो० 2647.—सर्वश्री बशीमल विनोद कुमार, 42/43 एमआईडी सी, इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, सतपुर, नासिक-1 को फालतू पुर्जों के आयात के लिए 29,500 रु० के लिए एक आयात लाइसेंस सं० पी/डी/2186174/आर/आई/एन/41/एच/33/34/आर एम आई दिनांक 6-11-1971 प्रदान किया गया था। उन्होंने लाइसेंस की अनुलिपि सीमा-शुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति के लिए इस आधार पर आवेदन किया है कि मूल प्रति खो गई है। लाइसेंसधारी द्वारा आगे यह बताया गया है कि लाइसेंस की सीमा-शुल्क प्रति का बिना कुछ भी उपयोग किए ही वह खो गया है। लाइसेंस को किसी भी सीमा-शुल्क प्राधिकारी के पास पंजीकृत नहीं कराया गया था।

2. अपने तर्क के समर्थन में आवेदक ने एक शपथ पत्र दाखिल किया है। अधोहस्ताक्षरी संतुष्ट है कि लाइसेंस सं० पी/डी/2186174, दिनांक 6-11-71 की मूल सीमा-शुल्क प्रति खो गई है और निवेश वेता है कि उक्त लाइसेंस की अनुलिपि सीमा-शुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति उन्हें जारी की जानी चाहिए। लाइसेंस की मूल सीमा-शुल्क प्रति रद्द की जाती है।

[संख्या टूल्स/53-ए/स्पेअर्स/71-72/आर एम, 1/915]

New Delhi, the 28th June 1972

S.O. 2648.—M/s. Delhi Pulp Industries, Akashdeep, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi-1 were granted Import Licence No. P/D/2178100/C/XX/34/H/9-30/Paper dated 10th March, 1970, under General Currency Area for import of spare parts required for the plant, Machinery and Equipment used or installed in the licence holder's factory for the manufacture of paper and paper board, valued at Rs. 48,000 only.

2. They have requested for the issue of a duplicate Customs Purposes copy of the above said licence on the ground that the original Customs Purposes Copy has been lost by them. It has been further reported by the licensee that the licence had not been utilized at all. The licence was registered with the Calcutta Custom House.

3. In support of their contention, the applicants have filed an affidavit. The undersigned is satisfied that the original Customs Purposes Copy of Import Licence No. P/D/2178100/C/XX/34/H/29-30/Paper dated 10th March, 1970, has been lost and directs that a Duplicate Customs Purposes Copy of the said licence should be issued to the applicants. The original Customs Purposes Copy is cancelled.

4. The Duplicate Customs Purposes Copy of the licence is being issued separately.

[No. Paper/19/1/69-70/RM. II.]

नई दिल्ली 28 जून, 1972

एस० ओ० 2648.—सर्वश्री दिल्ली पल्प इंडस्ट्रीज, आकाशदीप, आराखम्बा रोड, नई दिल्ली-1, को कागज और कागज-गत्ता निर्माण करने के लिए लाइसेंसधारी के कारखाने में उपयोग करने या लगाने के लिए संयंत्र, मशीनरी और उपस्कर के लिए आवश्यक फालतू पुर्जों के आयात के लिए सामान्य मुद्रा क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत 48,000 रु० मूल्य का एक आयात लाइसेंस सं० पी/डी/2178100/सी/एक्स एक्स/34/एच/29.30/पेपर दिनांक 10-3-1970 प्रदान किया गया था।

2. उन्होंने उपर्युक्त लाइसेंस की सीमा शुल्क निकासी प्रति की अनुलिपि जारी करने के लिए इस आधार पर आवेदन किया है कि मूल सीमा शुल्क प्रति उनसे खो गई है। लाइसेंसधारी द्वारा यह भी सूचना दी गई है कि लाइसेंस का उपयोग बिल्कुल नहीं किया गया था। लाइसेंस सीमा शुल्क कार्यालय, कलकत्ता में पंजीकृत कराया गया था।

3. अपने तर्क के समर्थन में आवेदकों ने एक शपथ पत्र दाखिल किया है। निम्न हस्ताक्षरी संतुष्ट है कि लाइसेंस सं० पी/डी/2178100/सी/एक्स एक्स/34/एच/29.30/पेपर दिनांक 10-3-1970 की मूल सीमा शुल्क निकासी प्रति खो गई है और निदेश देता है कि उक्त लाइसेंस की सीमा शुल्क निकासी प्रति की अनुलिपि आवेदकों को जारी की जानी चाहिए। मूल सीमा शुल्क निकासी प्रति रद्द की जाती है।

4. लाइसेंस की सीमा शुल्क प्रति की अनुलिपि अलग से जारी की जा रही है।

[संख्या पेपर/19/1/69-70/आर० एम II]

New Delhi, the 25th July 1972

S.O. 2649.—M/s. Shon Garage Private Ltd., Amba Bhavan Sion, Bombay-22 DD were granted I/L No. P/D/1325868 dated 27th January, 1970 for Rs. 5,31,445 for the import of raw materials & Components as per list attached thereto under U.S. Aid. This licence was converted from U.S. Aid to U.K. Credit for the value of Rs. 3,14,000 on 28th May, 1971. The party have requested for issue of duplicate customs and E.C. Copies of the licence on the ground that both original E.C. and Customs Copies of the said licence have been lost, having been registered with Bombay Custom House and partly utilised for Rs. 2,85,585 out of Rs. 5,31,445.

The duplicate copies are now required for the balance of Rs. 2,45,860. The firm have furnished the necessary affidavits as per I.T.C. Rules.

The undersigned is satisfied that original Customs & E.C. Copies of I/L No. P/D/1325868 dated 27th January, 1970, have been lost and directs that duplicate Customs and E.C. Copies of the licence may be issued. The original Customs & E.C. Copies of the above licence are hereby cancelled.

[No. F. Const. & F. 10(1)]AM-70/RM4.]

G. D. BAHL,
Deputy Chief Controller of Imports & Exports.

नई दिल्ली, 25 जुलाई, 1972

एम० ओ० 2649.—सर्वश्री सियोन गैरेज प्रा० लि०, आम्बा भवन सियोन, बम्बई-22 डी डी को यू० एम० एड के अन्तर्गत लाइसेंस के साथ संलग्न सूची के अनुसार कच्चे माल तथा संघटकों के आयात के लिए 5,31,445 रु० का एक आयात लाइसेंस सं० पी/डी/1325868 दिनांक 27-1-70 स्वीकृत किया गया था। दिनांक 28-5-71 को यह लाइसेंस 3,14,000 रु० के लिए यू० एम० एड से यू० के० क्रेडिट में परिवर्तित किया गया था। पार्टी ने उपर्युक्त लाइसेंस की अनुलिपि सीमा शुल्क कार्य सम्बन्धी और मुद्रा विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रति, के लिए इस आधार पर आवेदन किया है कि मूल सीमा शुल्क कार्य सम्बन्धी और मुद्रा विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रतियां दोनों, बम्बई सीमा शुल्क कार्यालय में पंजीकृत कराने के पश्चात् और 5,31,445 रु० में से 2,85,585 रु० का आंशिक उपयोग करने के बाद खो गई है। अब शेष बचे 2,45,860 रु० के लिए अनुलिपि प्रतियों की आवश्यकता है। फर्म ने आयात व्यापार नियंत्रण नियमों के अनुसार आवश्यक शपथ पत्र भेज दिया है।

अधोहस्ताक्षरी संतुष्ट है कि आयात लाइसेंस सं० पी/डी/1325868 दिनांक 27-1-70 की मूल सीमा शुल्क और मुद्रा विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रतियां खो गई हैं और निवेश देता है कि उपर्युक्त फर्म को उक्त लाइसेंस की अनुलिपि सीमा शुल्क कार्य सम्बन्धी और मुद्रा विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रतियां जारी की जाएं। उपर्युक्त लाइसेंस की मूल सीमा शुल्क कार्य सम्बन्धी और मुद्रा विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रतियां एतद्वारा रद्द की जाती हैं।

[संख्या कन्स्ट एण्ड एक 10(1)/ए एम०-70/आर० एम 4]

जी० डी० बहल,
उप-मुख्य नियंत्रक, आयात-निर्यात

(Office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports)

ORDER

New Delhi, the 10th July 1972

S.O. 2650.—It has been reported by M/s. Arya Confectionery Works, 111 Industrial Estate Indore-3, that the Customs Purposes copy of Import Licence No. P/D/2175890/H/ML/37/H/31-32 dated 19th October, 1970 granted to them for a value of Rs. 10,060 (Rupees Ten thousand and sixty only) has been lost/misplaced,

having been utilised Rs. 4,000 (rupees four thousand) and Registered with Bombay (Custom House).

In support of this contention, M/s. Arya Confectionery Works, Indore-3 have given an affidavit. The undersigned is satisfied that the original Customs Purposes copy of the licence has been lost/misplaced and direct that a duplicate licence for Customs Purposes should be issued to them. The original Customs Purposes copy of the licence is cancelled.

A duplicate customs purposes copy of the licence is being issued separately.

[No. B&F/14/70-71/RMV.]

J. SHANKAR,

Dy. Chief Controller of Imports & Exports.

(मुख्य नियंत्रक, आयात-निर्यात का कार्यालय)

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 10 जुलाई, 1972

एस० ओ० 2650.—सर्व श्री आर्य कन्फेक्शनरी वर्क्स, 111, इण्डस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, इन्दौर द्वारा यह प्रतिवेदित किया गया है कि उन्हें जारी किए गए लाइसेंस संख्या पी/डी/2175890/एच/एम एल/37/एच/31-32, दिनांक 19-10-70, मूल्य 10,060 रुपये (दस हजार साठ रुपये मात्र) की सीमा शुल्क कार्य सम्बन्धी प्रति, 4,000 रुपये के लिए प्रयोग करने और बम्बई सीमा शुल्क कार्यालय में पंजीकृत करवाने के पश्चात् खो गई है/अस्थानस्थ हो गई है।

इस तर्क के समर्थन में सर्वश्री आर्य कन्फेक्शनरी वर्क्स, इन्दौर-3 ने एक शपथ पत्र दिया है। अधोहस्ताक्षरी संतुष्ट है कि लाइसेंस की मूल सीमा शुल्क कार्य सम्बन्धी प्रति खो गई है/अस्थानस्थ हो गई है और निदेश देता है कि उन्हें अनुलिपि सीमा शुल्क कार्य सम्बन्धी प्रति जारी की जानी चाहिए। लाइसेंस की मूल सीमाशुल्क कार्यसम्बन्धी प्रति रद्द की जाती है।

लाइसेंस की अनुलिपि सीमाशुल्क कार्यसम्बन्धी प्रति अलग से जारी की जा रही है।

[संख्या बी एंड एफ/14/70-71/आर एम-41]

जे० शंकर,

उप-मुख्य नियंत्रक, निर्यात-आयात।

(Office of the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports)

ORDER

Bombay, the 27th November 1970

S.O. 2651.—The following licences were issued to M/s. Merry Food Products, 98, Raj Mohalla, Dhar Rd., Indore, Madhya Pradesh, subject to the condition that the goods imported thereunder shall be utilised in their factory and no portion thereof shall be sold to any other party or utilised or be permitted to be used in any other manner.

Licence No. & Date	Description of Goods.	Value in Rs.
P/S/1568655/17-1-69	(i) Powdered Milk, (ii) N.E. Oils permissible type only and (iii) Vanillin.	6,049/-
P/S/1568654/17-1-69	-do-	6,049/-
P/S/1570654/21-4-69	-do-	6,048/-

2. Thereafter, a show cause notice No. 1/110/70/AU/Enf/3673 dated 29th July, 1970 was issued asking them to show cause within fifteen days as to why the said licences in their favour should not be cancelled in terms of Clause 9, Sub-Clause (a) on the ground that they have not so far purchased or installed the machinery required for manufacture of the end products for which the licences in question were granted to them to obtain raw materials. Hence the import licences for the raw materials recommended by the Dy. Director of Industries in your favour cannot serve the purpose for which the same were granted.

3. M/s. Merry Food Products, Indore have not so far furnished their reply to the aforesaid show cause, notice.

4. The undersigned has carefully examined the case and has come to the conclusion that the said licences, were obtained by them by misrepresentation of facts.

5. Having regard to what has been stated in the preceding paragraph, the undersigned is satisfied that the licences in question should be cancelled or otherwise rendered ineffective. Therefore, the undersigned, in exercise of the powers vested in her under Clause 9 Sub-Clause (a) of the Imports (Control) Order, 1955 hereby cancels the licences Nos: P/S/1568655, (2) P/S/1568654 both dated 17th January, 1969 and (3) P/S/1570654, dated 21st April, 1969 for Rs. 6,049, (2) Rs. 6,049, (3) Rs. 6,048 issued in favour of M/s. Merry Food Products, Indore, Madhya Pradesh.

[No. 1/110/70/AU/Enf/5458.]

(संयुक्त मुख्य नियंत्रक, आयात निर्यात का कार्यालय)

आदेश

बम्बई, 27 नवम्बर, 1970

एस० ओ० 2651.—सर्वश्री मेरी फूड प्राडक्ट्स, 98, राज मुहल्ला, धार रोड, इन्दौर म० प्र० को निम्नलिखित लाइसेंस इस शर्त के अधीन जारी किए गए थे कि इन के अन्तर्गत आयातित माल का उनके अपने कारखाने में उपयोग किया जाएगा और उसका कोई भी भाग अन्य किसी भी पार्टी को बेचा नहीं जाए अथवा उपयोग नहीं किया जाएगा अथवा अन्य किसी भी रूप से उसका उपयोग करने की अनुमति नहीं दी जाएगी :—

लाइसेंस सं० तथा दिनांक	माल का विवरण	मूल्य रु० में
पी/एस/1568655/17-1-69	(i) चूर्णिक दूध (ii) केवल स्वीकृत किस्म के एन०ई० तेल तथा (iii) वेनिटिन।	6,049
पी/एस/1568654/17-1-69	वही	6,049
पी/एस/1570654/21-4-69	वही	6,048

तत्पश्चात् उन्हें एक कारण बताओ नोटिस सं० 1/110/70/ए यू/इन्फ/3673 दिनांक 29-7-70 यह पृष्ठते हुए जारी की गई थी कि 15 दिनों के भीतर कारण बताएं कि उनके नाम में जारी किए गए उक्त लाइसेंस द्वारा 9, उपधारा (ए) के अनुसार

क्यों न रद्द कर दिए जाने चाहिए और वह इस आधार पर कि उन्हें अन्तिम उत्पाद के निर्माण के लिए जो विषयाधीन लाइसेंस कच्चा माल की प्राप्ति के लिए स्वीकृत किए गए थे, उसके लिए उन्होंने आवश्यक मशीन न तो अभी तक खरीदी है और न ही लगाई है। इसलिए, उप निदेशक उद्योग द्वारा उनके नाम में कच्चे माल के लिए जारी किए गए लाइसेंस उस उद्देश्य को पूरा नहीं कर सकते हैं जिसके लिए वे स्वीकृत किए गए थे।

3. उक्त कारण बताओ नोटिस के प्रति सर्वश्री मेरी फूड प्रोडक्ट्स इन्दौर ने कोई उत्तर नहीं दिया है।

4. अधोहस्ताक्षरी ने मामले की भली भाँति जांच कर ली है और इस परिणाम पर पहुंचा है कि उक्त लाइसेंस मिथ्या निरूपण द्वारा प्राप्त किए गए थे।

5. पूर्व की कंडिका में जो बताया गया है उसे ध्यान में रखते हुए अधोहस्ताक्षरी इससे संतुष्ट है कि उपर्युक्त लाइसेंस रद्द अथवा अप्रभावित कर दिए जाने चाहिए। इसलिए, अधोहस्ताक्षरी आयात (नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1955 की धारा 9 उप-धारा (ए) द्वारा प्रदत्त अधिकारों का प्रयोग कर लाइसेंस संख्या 0 पी/एस/1568655 (2) पी/एस/1568654 दोनों दिनांक 17-1-1969 तथा (3) पी/एस/1570654 दिनांक 21-4-1969 जो मूल्य 6,049 रु० (2) 6,049 रु० तथा 6,048 रु० के लिए सर्वश्री मेरी फूड प्रोडक्ट्स, इन्दौर, म० प्र० के नाम में जारी किए गए थे, उन्हें एतद्वारा रद्द करती है।

[संख्या 1/110/70/ए यू/इन्फ/5458]

Bombay, the 8th February 1971

S.O. 2652.—Licence Nos. (1) P/S/1642577 dated 25th September, 1969 for Rs. 3,275/-, (2) P/S/1642578 dated 25th September, 1969 for Rs. 3,275/- and (3) P/S/1643570 dated 7th November, 1969 for Rs. 3,275/- for import of (i) Venilline, (ii) Thimine Monohydrate and Hydrochloride were issued to M/s. Vita Products, Industrial Area Suklia, Indore, Madhya Pradesh subject to the conditions as under:—

That the goods imported thereunder shall be utilised in their factory and no portion thereof be sold to any other party or utilized or be permitted to be used in any other manner.

2. Thereafter, a Show Cause Notice No. 1/122/70/AU/Enf./3535 dated 23rd July, 1970 was issued asking them to show cause within 15 days as to why the said licences in their favour should not be cancelled on the ground that the aforesaid licence were obtained by them by misrepresentation of facts in terms of Clause 9, sub-clause (a).

3. The aforesaid Show Cause Notice, issued to M/s. Vita Products, Suklia, Indore, M.P. has come back from the Postal Authority with the remarks "Not known."

4. The undersigned has carefully considered the whole matter and has come to the conclusion that the licence in question have been obtained by them on false and misleading information.

5. Having regard to what has been stated in the preceeding paragraph, the undersigned is satisfied that the licence in question should be cancelled or otherwise rendered ineffective. Therefore, the undersigned, in exercise of the powers vested in him under Clause 9

sub-clause (a) of the Imports (Control) Order, 1955 hereby cancel the licences Nos. (1) P/S/1642577 dated 25th September, 1969 for Rs. 3,275/-, (2) P/S/1642578 dated 29th September, 1969 for Rs. 3,275/- and (3) P/S/1643570/- dated 7th November, 1969 for Rs. 3,275/- issued in favour of M/s. Vita Products, Indore.

[No. 1/2/22/70/AU/Enf./6468.]

R. D. MANGAT,

Dy. Chief Controller of Imports and Exports.

बम्बई, 8 फरवरी, 1971

एस० ओ० 2652.—सर्व श्री वीटा प्रोडक्ट्स, इण्डस्ट्रियल एरिया सुकलिया इन्दौर, म० प्र० को (1) वेनिलिन (ii) थिमिने मोनोहाइड्रेट तथा हाइड्रोक्लोराइड के आयात के लिए आयात लाइसेंस सं० (1) पी/एस/ 1642577 दिनांक 25-9-69 मूल्य 3,275 रुपये (2) पी/एस/ 1642578 दिनांक 25-9-69 मूल्य 3,275 रुपये तथा (3) पी/एस/ 1643570 दिनांक 7-11-69 3,275 रुपये इन शर्तों के अधीन प्रदान किए गये थे :—

कि उक्त लाइसेंसों के अन्तर्गत आयातित माल का उपयोग लाइसेंसधारी के स्वयं के कारखाने में ही किया जाएगा और उसका कोई भी भाग बेचा नहीं जाएगा या किसी भी अन्य पार्टी द्वारा उपयोग करने की स्वीकृति नहीं दी जाएगी।

3. तत्पश्चात् एक कारण बताओ नोटिस सं० 1/122/70/ए यू/ई एन एफ/ 3535 दिनांक 23-7-70 यह पूछते हुए जारी की गई थी कि 15 दिनों के भीतर कारण बताएं कि उनके नाम में जारी किए गए उक्त लाइसेंसों को धारा 9, उप-धारा (ए) के अनुसार क्यों न रद्द कर दिए जाने चाहिए और वे इस आधार पर कि उन्होंने उक्त लाइसेंस मिथ्या निरूपण द्वारा प्राप्त किए थे।

3. उक्त कारण बताओ नोटिस जो सर्वश्री वीटा प्रोडक्ट्स सुकलिया, इन्दौर, म० प्र० को जारी की गई थी, डाक प्राधिकारियों द्वारा टिप्पणी "ज्ञात नहीं" के साथ वापिस कर दी गई है।

4. अधोहस्ताक्षरी ने मामले की भली भाँति जांच कर ली है और इस परिणाम पर पहुंचा है कि उन्होंने विषयाधीन लाइसेंस मिथ्या तथा भ्रांतिजनक जानकारी दे कर प्राप्त किए हैं।

5. पूर्व की कंडिका में जो बताया गया है उसे ध्यान में रखते हुए अधोहस्ताक्षरी इससे संतुष्ट है कि विषयाधीन लाइसेंस रद्द अथवा अन्यथा रूप से अप्रभावित किए जाने चाहिए। इसलिए, आयात (नियंत्रण) आदेश 1955 की धारा 9 उप-धारा (सी सी) के अन्तर्गत प्रदत्त अधिकारों का प्रयोग करते हुए लाइसेंस संख्याएं (1) पी/एस/ 1642577 दिनांक 25-9-69 मूल्य 3275 रुपये (2) पी/एस/ 1642570 दिनांक 29-9-69 मूल्य 3275 रुपये तथा (3) पी/एस/1643570 दिनांक

7-11-69 मूल्य 3275 रुपये जो सर्वश्री बीटा प्रोडक्ट्स, इन्दौर के नाम में जारी किए गये, ये, उन्हें रद्द करती है।

[संख्या 1/122/70/एच/ई एन एफ/6468]

आ० डी० मंगत,
उप-मुख्य नियंत्रक, आयात-निर्यात।

(Office of the Joint Chief Controller of
Imports and Exports)

(Central Licensing Area)

ORDERS

New Delhi, the 25th January 1972

S.O. 2653.—M/s. Ashok Industries, Shahji Ki Haveli Manak Chowk Jodhpur (Raj.) were granted import licence No. P/S/1727952 dated 11th November, 1971 on R.P.A. (for A.P. Moulding Powder and Plastic Moulding Powder up to Rs. 2500) for the total C.I.F. value of Rs. 5000/-. Its Customs Purposes copy has been misplaced without having been registered with any Customs Authority and without having been utilized at all.

In exercise of the powers conferred on me under section 9(CC) Import (Control) order 1955, dated 7th December, 1955, I order the cancellation of Customs Purposes Copy No. P/S/1727952, dated 11th November, 1971.

[No. F. NP/A-38/AM.71/AU-Raj.&Adhoc/CLA/4503.]

(संयुक्त मुख्य नियंत्रक आयात-निर्यात का कार्यालय)

केन्द्रीय लाइसेंस क्षेत्र

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 25 जनवरी 1972

का० आ० 2653:—सर्वश्री अशोक इंडस्ट्रीज. शाहजी की हवेली मानक चौक जोधपुर (राज०) को रुपया में भुगतान क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत (2500 रु० तक ए० पी० मोल्डिंग पाउडर तथा प्लास्टिक मोल्डिंग पाउडर) के आयात के लिए कल लागत बीमा भाड़ा मूल्य के 5000 रु० के लिए एक आयात लाइसेंस सं० पी०/एस/1727952 दिनांक 11-11-71 स्वीकृत किया गया था। इसकी सीमाशुल्क कार्य-संबंधी प्रति सीमा शुल्क प्राधिकारी के पास बिना पंजीकृत कराए और बिना उपयोग किए ही खो गई है।

आयात (नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1955 दिनांक 7-12-1955 की धारा 9 (सी सी) के अंतर्गत प्रदत्त अधिकारों का प्रयोग कर मैं लाइसेंस सं० पी०/एस/1727952 दिनांक 11-11-71 की सीमाशुल्क कार्य संबंधी प्रति को रद्द करने का आदेश देता हूँ।

[संख्या एन पी/ए-38/ए एम. 71/ए यू-राज तथा एडहोक/सी एल ए/4503]

New Delhi, the 30th March 1972

S.O. 2654.—M/s. Bhilwara Manufacturers Association 2-A, Industrial Estate, P.O. Bhilwara (Rajasthan) were granted Import Licence No. P/S/1698635 dated 16th July, 1971 (U.K. Credit) for Copper for Rs. 34947.

They have applied for issue of duplicate copy of Custom Purposes copy and Exchange Control copy on the ground that the original Customs Purposes Copy and Exchange Control copy have been lost/misplaced without having been registered with any customs authority and without having been utilized at all.

In support of their contention the firm have furnished an affidavit to the effect that the original Custom Purposes Copy and Exchange Control copy have been lost/misplaced in terms of para 312(2) of I.T.C. Hand Book of Rules and Procedure, 1971. I am satisfied that the original Customs Purposes copy and Exchange Control copy have been lost/misplaced.

3. In exercise of the powers conferred on me under section 9(CC) Import (Control) order 1955, dated 7th December, 1955, I order the cancellation of Customs Purposes copy and Exchange control copy of Import licence Number P/S/1698635, dated 16th July, 1971.

4. The applicant is now being issued a duplicate copy of Custom Purposes copy and Exchange Control copy of this licence in accordance with the provisions of para 312(4) of the I.T.C. Hand Book of Rules Procedure, 1971.

[No. P/B-5/AM.71/AU-Raj&Adhoc/CLA/5677.]

D. S. MORKRIMA,

Dy. Chief Controller of Imports & Exports.
for Jt. Chief Controller of Imports & Exports.

नई दिल्ली, 30 मार्च, 1972

एस० ओ० 2654—सर्वश्री भीलवाड़ा ब्रासवेयर मैनु-फैक्चरर्स एसोसिएशन, 2-ए, इण्डस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, पी० ओ० भीलवाड़ा (राजस्थान) को ताम्बे के लिए 34,940 रुपये के लिए आयात लाइसेंस संख्या: पी० एस/1698635, दिनांक 16-7-71 (यू० के० क्रेडिट) प्रदान किया गया था। उन्होंने सीमा-शुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति तथा मुद्रा विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रति की अनुलिपि के लिए इस आधार पर आवेदन किया है कि मूल सीमाशुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति तथा मुद्रा विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रति किसी सीमाशुल्क प्राधिकारी के पास बिना पंजीकृत कराए तथा बिना बिल्कुल उपयोग किए ही खो गई है / अस्थानस्थ हो गई है।

2. अपने तर्क के समर्थन में फर्म ने आयात व्यापार नियंत्रण, हैडबुक, क्रियाविधि, 1971 की कंडिका 312 (2) को शर्तों के अनुसार इस सम्बन्ध में एक-गणपथ-पत्र प्रस्तुत किया है कि मूल सीमाशुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति तथा मुद्रा विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रति खो गई है / अस्थानस्थ हो गई है। मैं संतुष्ट हूँ कि मूल सीमाशुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति तथा मुद्रा विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रति खो गई हैं / अस्थानस्थ हो गई है।

3. आयात (नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1955, दिनांक 7-12-1955 की धारा 9 (सीसी) के अंतर्गत मेरे लिए प्रदत्त अधिकारों को प्रयोग कर मैं आयात लाइसेंस संख्या पी० एस/1698635, दिनांक 16-7-71 की सीमा-शुल्क प्रयोजन तथा मुद्रा विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रति को रद्द करने का आदेश देता हूँ।

4. आवेदक को आयात व्यापार नियंत्रण, हैडबुक, क्रियाविधि 1971 की कंडिका 312(4) की व्यवस्थाओं के अनुसार इस,

लाइसेंस की सीमाशुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति तथा मुद्रा-विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रति की अनुलिपि प्रति जारी की जा रही है।

[संख्या पी/बी-5/एम 71/एयू-राज और तदर्थ/सी एल ए / 5677]

डी०एस० मोरक्कीमा,
उप-मुख्य नियंत्रक, आयात-निर्यात,
कृते संयुक्त मुख्य नियंत्रक, आयात-निर्यात।

(Office of the Joint Chief Controller of
Imports and Exports)

ORDER

Calcutta, the 12th May 1972

Order cancelling the licence No. P/S/1328227/C/XX/38/C/31-32 dated 6th February, 1971 in connection with the issue of duplicate copy of the same in terms of GLI 10/67 dated 23rd March, 1967.

S.O. 2655.—M/s. Orissa Plastics, P.O. Balasore, Dist. Balasore, Orissa were granted licence No. P/S/1328227/C/XX/38/C/31-32 dated 6th February, 1971 for Rs. 61,112. They have applied for duplicate copy of the exchange control copy of the said licence on the ground that the original of the same has been lost/misplaced. It is further stated that the original licence has been registered with the Custom House, Calcutta and utilised to the extent of Rs. 5183.53 leaving unutilised balance of Rs. 55,928.47.

In support of this contention the applicant has filed an affidavit to the effect that the original Exchange control copy of the licence has been lost/misplaced. I am satisfied that the original Exchange control copy of the licence No. P/S/1328227/C/XX/38/C/31-32 dated 6th February, 1971 for Rs. 61,112 has been lost and directed that the duplicate copy of the same should be issued to the applicant. The original Exchange control copy of the licence is cancelled.

[No. 122-V/NP/7/70-71/AU-IV.]

P. B. SAHA,

Dy. Chief Controller of Imports and Exports.

संयुक्त-मुख्य नियंत्रक, आयात-निर्यात का कार्यालय

आदेश

कलकत्ता, 12 मई, 1972

सामान्य लाइसेंस-अनुदेश 10/67, दिनांक 23-3-67 के अनुसार अनुलिपि जारी करने के सम्बन्ध में आयात लाइसेंस संख्या पी/एस/ 1328227/सी/एक्स एक्स/38/सी/ 31-32, दिनांक 16-2-71 की मुद्रा विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रति को रद्द करने का आदेश।

एस० ओ० 2655.—सर्वश्री उड़ीसा प्लास्टिक्स, डाकखाना बालासोर जिला बालासोर, उड़ीसा को 61112/- रुपये के लिए एक लाइसेंस संख्या : पी/एस/1328227/ सी/एक्स/ एक्स 38/ सी/ 31-32, दिनांक 6-2-71 प्रदान किया गया था। उन्होंने उक्त लाइसेंस की मुद्रा विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रति की अनुलिपि के लिए इस आधार पर आवेदन किया है कि मूल मुद्रा

विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रति खो गई है/अस्थानास्थ हो गई है। यह भी उल्लेख किया गया है कि मूल लाइसेंस सीमाशुल्क कार्यालय कलकत्ता में पंजीकृत कराया गया है और उस पर 55,928.47 रुपये बिना उपयोग किए शेष छोड़ते हुए उसका उपयोग 5183.53 रुपये के लिए कर लिया गया है।

इस तर्क के समर्थन में आवेदक ने एक शपथ-पत्र इस सम्बन्ध में दाखिल किया है कि लाइसेंस की मूल मुद्रा विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रति खो गई है/अस्थानास्थ हो गई है। मैं संतुष्ट हूँ कि 61,112/- रुपये मूल्य के लाइसेंस संख्या पी/एस/1328227/ सी/ एक्स एक्स/ 38/सी/ 31-32, दिनांक 6-2-71 की मूल मुद्रा विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रति खो गई है और मुझे निदेश हुआ है कि इस की अनुलिपि आवेदक को जारी की जानी चाहिए। लाइसेंस की मूल मुद्रा विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रति रद्द की जाती है।

[संख्या 122-5/एन पी/7/70-71/एयू-4]

पी० बी० साह,

उप-मुख्य नियंत्रक, आयात-निर्यात।

(Office of the Deputy Chief Controller of Imports and Exports)

ORDER

Bangalore, the 24th May 1972

S.O. 2656.—Licence No. P/S/1675715, dated 29th July, 1971 for Rs. 3500/- and Release Order No. P/S/R/500875 dated 29th July, 1971 for Rs. 6500/- for import of A. P. Sheets, Polyester films and C. N. Sheets were issued to M/s. Pathy Industries, 9th Mile Stone, Old Madras Road, Bangalore-36.

2. Thereafter, a Show Cause Notice No. DC/59/Enf/AM-72, dated 5th May, 1972 was issued under Clause 9 of the Import Trade Control Order asking them to show cause within fifteen days as to why the said licence and Release Order issued in their favour should not be cancelled under sub-clause (cc) on the ground that they will not serve the purpose for which they have been granted.

3. The said Show Cause Notice has been acknowledged by the firm on 10th May, 1972 and no reply has been received so far from them nor the licence and Release order have been sent back by the firm.

4. The undersigned has carefully examined the case and has come to the conclusion that the above licence and Release Order will not serve the purpose for which they have been granted.

5. Having regard to what has been stated in the preceding paragraph the undersigned is satisfied that the licence and Release Order in question should be cancelled or otherwise rendered ineffective. Therefore, the undersigned in exercise of the powers vested in him under Clause 9, sub-clause (cc) of the Import Trade Control Order 1955 hereby cancel the licence No. P/S/1675715, dated 29th July, 1971 for Rs. 3500 and Release Order No. P/S/R/500875, dated 29th July, 1971 for Rs. 6500 issued in favour of M/s. Pathy Industries, 9th Mile Stone, Old Madras Road, Bangalore-36.

[No. DC/59/Enf/AM 72.]

K. JAYARAMAN,

Dy. Chief Controller of Imports & Exports.

(उप-मुख्य नियंत्रक, आयात-निर्यात का कार्यालय)

आदेश

बंगलौर 24 मई, 1972

एस० आ० 2656—सर्वश्री पेथी इंडस्ट्रीज़, 9 माइल स्टोन, ओल्ड मद्रास रोड, बंगलौर-36 को ए० पी० शीट्स, पालिस्टर, फिल्मस तथा सी० एन० शीट्स के आयात के लिए लाइसेंस सं० पी/एस/1675715 दिनांक 29-7-71 मूल्य 3500 रु० तथा रिहाई आदेश सं० पी०/एस०/आर०/500875 दिनांक 29-7-71 मूल्य 6500 रु० जारी किए गए थे।

2. तत्पश्चात् उन्हें आयात व्यापार नियंत्रण आदेश की धारा 9 के अन्तर्गत एक कारण बताओ सूचना सं० डी० सी/59/इन्फ/एएम 72 दिनांक 5-5-72 यह पूछते हुए जारी की गई थी कि 15 दिनों के भीतर वे कारण बताएं कि उन्हें उप-धारा (सी सी) के अन्तर्गत जारी किए गए उक्त लाइसेंस और रिहाई आदेश को क्यों न रद्द कर दिया जाना चाहिए और वह इस आधार पर कि उपर्युक्त लाइसेंस और रिहाई आदेश जिस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिए जारी किए गये हैं उसे पूरा नहीं करेंगे।

3. उपर्युक्त कारण बताओ सूचना फर्म को 10-5-72 को मिल गई है किन्तु न तो फर्म द्वारा कोई उत्तर आया है और न ही उनके द्वारा लाइसेंस और रिहाई आदेश ही वापिस भेजे गये हैं।

4. अधोहस्ताक्षरी ने मामले की जांच भली भांति कर ली है और इस परिणाम पर पहुंचा है कि उक्त लाइसेंस और रिहाई आदेश उस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति नहीं करेंगे जिसके लिए जारी किए गये हैं।

5. पूर्व की कड़िका में जो कुछ कहा गया है उसे ध्यान में रखते हुए अधोहस्ताक्षरी संतुष्ट है कि विषयाधीन लाइसेंस और रिहाई आदेश रद्द अथवा अप्रभावित किए जाने चाहिए। इसलिए अधोहस्ताक्षरी आयात व्यापार नियंत्रण आदेश, 1955 की धारा 9, उप-धारा (सी सी) के अन्तर्गत प्रदत्त अधिकारों का प्रयोग करते हुए लाइसेंस सं० पी/एस/1675715 दिनांक 29-7-71 मूल्य 3500 रु० तथा रिहाई आदेश सं० पी/एस/500875 दिनांक 29-7-71 मूल्य 6500 रु० जो सर्वश्री पेथी इंडस्ट्रीज़ 9 माइल स्टोन, ओल्ड मद्रास रोड, बंगलौर-36 को जारी किए गए थे, एतद्वारा रद्द करता है।

[संख्या डी० सी०/59/इन्फ/ए एम० 72]

के० जयारामन,

उप मुख्य नियंत्रक आयात निर्यात।

(Office of the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports)

ORDER

Calcutta, the 19th April 1972

Order cancelling custom purposes copy of licence No. I/A/1011487/C/XX/34/C/29-30, dated 10th March,

1970 in connection with the issue of duplicate copy of the same in terms of GLI No. 10/67, dated 23rd March, 1967.

S.O. 2657.—M/s. The Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd., Andhra Pradesh was granted licence No. I/A/1011487/C/XX/34/C/29-30, dated 10th March, 1970 for import of spares for goodman shuttle cars from G.C.A. They have since applied for duplicate copy of customs copy of the said licence on the ground that the original of the same has been misplaced. It has, further, been stated that the original licence has been registered with the Madras Port authorities and value upto Rs. 42,820 out of Rs. 98,000 has been utilised.

In support of this statement, the applicants have filed an affidavit to the effect that the original customs copy of the licence has been misplaced. I am satisfied that the original customs copy of the licence No. I/A/1011487/C/XX/34/C/29-30, dated 10th March, 1970 for Rs. 98,000 has been misplaced and direct a duplicate copy of the same should be issued to the applicants. The original customs copy of the licence is cancelled.

[No. 36-II/57/69-70/All.III(II).]

T. T. LA,

Dy. Chief Controller of Imports and Exports.

(संयुक्त मुख्य नियंत्रक, आयात-निर्यात का कार्यालय)

आदेश

कलकत्ता 19 अप्रैल, 1972

सामान्य लाइसेंस अनुदेश सं० 10-67 दिनांक 23-3-67 की शर्तों के अनुसार, लाइसेंस सं० आई/ए/1011487/सी/एक्स एक्स/34/सी/29-30 दिनांक 10-3-70 की सीमाशुल्क निकासी प्रति की अनुलिपि जारी करने के सम्बन्ध में मूल सीमाशुल्क प्रति को रद्द करने का आदेश।

का० आ० 2657.—सर्वश्री सिंगरेणी का लियरीज कं० लि०, आन्ध्र प्रदेश को सामान्य मुद्रा क्षेत्र से गुडमेन शटल कारों के पुर्जों के आयात के लिए एक लाइसेंस सं० आई/ए/1011487/सी/एक्स एक्स/34/सी/29-30 दिनांक 10-3-70 प्रदान किया गया था। उन्होंने उक्त लाइसेंस की सीमाशुल्क निकासी प्रति की अनुलिपि के लिए इस आधार पर आवेदन किया है कि मूल सीमाशुल्क निकासी प्रति अस्थानस्थ हो गई है। यह भी उल्लेख किया गया है कि मूल लाइसेंस मद्रास पत्तन अधिकारियों से पंजीकृत कराया गया है और 98000 रुपये मूल्य में से 42820 रु० तक उसका उपयोग कर लिया गया है।

इस कथन की पुष्टि में आवेदकों ने इस सम्बन्ध में एक शपथ पत्र दाखिल किया है कि लाइसेंस की मूल सीमाशुल्क प्रति अस्थानस्थ हो गई है। मैं संतुष्ट हूँ कि 98000 रु० मूल्य के लाइसेंस सं० आई/ए/1011487/सी/एक्स एक्स/34/सी/29-30 दिनांक 10-3-70 की मूल सीमाशुल्क निकासी प्रति अस्थानस्थ हो गई है और निदेश देता हूँ कि इसकी अनुलिपि आवेदकों को जारी की जानी चाहिए। लाइसेंस की मूल सीमाशुल्क निकासी प्रति रद्द की जाती है।

[सं० 36-II/57/69-70/एयू० III (II)]

टी० टी० ला,

उप मुख्य नियंत्रक, आयात-निर्यात।

(Office of the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports)

ORDERS

Bombay, the 13th March 1972

SUBJECT: Cancellation of licence No. 1348407 dated 24th December, 1970 for Rs. 13051/- (Custom purpose copy) issued to M/s. Sahyadri Dyestuffs and Chemicals Private Ltd., 117, Parvati, Vithalwadi Road, Poona-30.

S.O. 2658.—M/s. Sahyadri Dyestuffs and Chemicals Pvt. Ltd., 117, Parvati, Vithalwadi Road, Poona-30 has been granted licence No. 1348407 dated 24th December, 1970 for Rs. 13051/- (Rupees Thirteen thd. & fiftyone only) for import of Dyes Intermedialtes and Chemicals under the Registered Exporter's Scheme.

They have applied for duplicate copy of Custom Purpose copy of the said licence on the ground that the original licence has been lost/misplaced.

It is further stated that the said original licence is not registered with the Customs and is not utilised.

In support of their claim applicant have filed an affidavit.

I am satisfied that the original copy of Custom purpose of licence No. 1348407 dt. 24th December, 1970 have been lost/misplaced and direct that the duplicate of the licence should be issued to the applicant firm.

The original Custom Purpose copy is cancelled

[No. F.15/399435/JS.70/L/EPSC.I.A.]

(संयुक्त-मुख्य नियंत्रक. आयात-निर्यात का कार्यालय)

आदेश

बम्बई, 13 मार्च, 1972

विषय.—सर्वश्री सह्याद्री डाइस्टफ्स तथा केमिकल्स प्रा० लि०.

117. पार्वती विमल वाई रोड, पूना-30 को जारी किए गए 13051 रुपये के लिए (सीमा-शुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति) लाइसेंस संख्या 1348407 दिनांक 24-12-70 को रद्द करना।

का० आ० 2658.—सर्व श्री सह्याद्री डाइस्टफ्स तथा केमिकल्स प्रा० लि०, 117 पार्वती विमलवाई रोड, पूना-30 को पंजीकृत निर्यातक योजना के अंतर्गत डाइज इंटर मेडिएट्स तथा केमिकल्स के आयात के लिए 13051 रुपये (तेरह हजार इकावन रुपये मात्र) के लिए लाइसेंस सं० 1348407 दिनांक 24-12-70 प्रदान किया गया था।

उन्होंने उक्त लाइसेंस की सीमाशुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति की अनुलिपि प्रति के लिए इस आधार पर आवेदन किया है कि मूल लाइसेंस खो गया है। अस्थानस्थ हो गया है।

आगे यह उल्लेख किया गया है कि मूल लाइसेंस किसी सीमाशुल्क कार्यालय में पंजीकृत नहीं कराया गया था और उसका उपयोग नहीं किया गया था।

अपने तर्क के समर्थन में आवेदक ने एक शपथ पत्र दाखिल किया है।

मैं संतुष्ट हूँ कि लाइसेंस सं० 1348407 दिनांक 24-12-70 की सीमाशुल्क प्रयोजन की मूल प्रति खो गई है / अस्थानस्थ हो गई है और निदेश देता हूँ कि लाइसेंस की अनुलिपि आवेदक फर्म को जारी की जानी चाहिए।

मूल सीमाशुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति को रद्द किया जाता है।

[सं० मि० 15/399435/जे एस० 70/एल/ईपीएससी. आई०ए०]

SUBJECT: Cancellation of Licence No. 1346604 dated 27th November, 1970 for Rs. 33848/- (Custom Purpose copy) issued to M/s. Sahyadri Dyestuffs & Chemicals Pvt. Ltd., 117, Parvati, Vithalwadi Road, Poona-30.

S.O. 2659.—M/s. Sahyadri Dye stuffs & Chemicals Pvt. Ltd., 117 Parvati, Vithalwadi Road, Poona-30 has been granted licence No. 1346604 dated 27th November, 1970 for Rs. 33848/- (Rupees Thirtythree thd. eight hud. & fortyeight only) for import of Dyes Intermedialtes and Chemicals under the Registered Exporter's Scheme.

They have applied for duplicate copy of Custom Purpose copy of the said licence on the ground that the original licence has been lost/misplaced.

It is further stated that the said original licence is not registered with the Customs and is not utilised.

In support of their claim applicant have filed an affidavit.

I am satisfied that the original copy of Custom Purpose of licence No. 1346604 dt. 27th November, 1970 have been lost/misplaced and direct that the duplicate of the licence should be issued to the applicant firm.

The original Custom purpose copy is cancelled.

[No. F. 15/399435/JS.70/L/EPSC.I.A.]

विषय :—सर्वश्री सह्याद्री डाई स्टफ्स तथा केमिकल्स. प्रा० लि०.

117. पार्वती विमल वाई रोड, पूना-30 को 33848 रुपये के लिए जारी किए गए (सीमा-शुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति) लाइसेंस सं० 1346604 दिनांक 27-11-70 को रद्द करना।

का० आ० 2659.—सह्याद्री डाइस्टफ्स तथा केमिकल्स. प्रा० लि०, 117 पार्वती विमलवाई रोड पूना-30 को पंजीकृत निर्यातक योजना के अंतर्गत डाइज इंटरमेडिएट्स तथा केमिकल्स के आयात के लिए 33848 (तीस हजार आठ सौ अठ्ठातीस रुपये मात्र) के लिए लाइसेंस सं० 1346604 दिनांक 27-11-70 प्रदान किया गया था।

उन्होंने उक्त लाइसेंस की सीमाशुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति की अनुलिपि प्रति के लिए इस आधार पर आवेदन किया है कि मूल लाइसेंस खो गया है/अस्थानस्थ हो गया है।

आगे यह उल्लेख किया गया है कि उक्त मूल लाइसेंस किसी सीमाशुल्क कार्यालय में पंजीकृत नहीं कराया गया था और उसका उपयोग नहीं किया गया था।

अपने तर्क के समर्थन में आवेदक ने एक शपथ पत्र दाखिल किया है।

में संतुष्ट हूँ कि लाइसेंस संख्या 1346604. दिनांक 27-11-70 की सीमाशुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति की मूल प्रति खो गई है / अस्थानस्थ हो गई है और निदेश देता हूँ कि लाइसेंस की अनुलिपि आवेदक को जारी की जानी चाहिए।

मूल सीमा शुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति को रद्द किया जाता है /

[सं० मि० 15/39435/जे० एस.70/एल पी सी, आई० ए०]

New Delhi, the 15th May, 1972

Subject.—Cancellation of Licence No. 2637438 dated 6th July, 1971, Customs Purpose Copy issued to M/s. N. Manseta and Brothers, Bombay-2.

S.O. 2660.—M/s. N. Manseta and Brothers, 163, Lohar Chawl, C Ward, Bombay-2, have been granted Licence No. 2637438 dated 6th July, 1971, for Rs. 17,492 (Rs. Seventeen thousand four hundred and ninety two only) for import of Dyes and Chemicals under the Registered Exporter's Scheme.

They have applied for duplicate copy of Customs Purposes of the said Licence on the ground that the original Licence has been lost.

It is further stated that the said original licence is not registered with the Customs and is not utilised.

In support of their claim applicant have filed an affidavit.

I am satisfied that the original copy of Customs Purposes of Licence No. 2637438 dated 6th July, 1971, have been lost and direct that the duplicate copy of the Licence should be issued to the applicant firm.

The original Customs Purposes copy of the Licence is cancelled.

[No. 172/1210/JM. 71/L/EPSC. I.B./X. 28.]

D. D'SOUZA,

Dy. Chief Controller of Imports & Exports,
for Joint Chief Controller of Imports & Exports.

बम्बई 15 मई, 1972

विषय :—सर्वश्री एन० मनसेटा एंड ब्रोस०, बम्बई-2 को जारी किए गए लाइसेंस सं० 2637438 दिनांक 6-7-1971 की सीमा शुल्क निकासी प्रति को रद्द करना।

का० आ० 2660.—सर्वश्री एन० मनसेटा एंड ब्रोस०, 165, लोहार चावल, सी वार्ड, बम्बई-2 को पंजीकृत निर्यातकों की योजना के अधीन रंजकों और रसायनों के आयात के लिए 17492 रु० (सत्रह हजार चार सौ बानवे रु० मात्र) मूल्य का एक लाइसेंस सं० 2637438 दिनांक 6-7-71 प्रदान किया गया था।

उन्होंने उक्त लाइसेंस की सीमाशुल्क निकासी प्रति की अनुलिपि के लिए इस आधार पर आवेदन किया है कि मूल लाइसेंस खो गया है।

यह भी उल्लेख किया गया है कि मूल लाइसेंस सीमाशुल्क कार्यालय में पंजीकृत नहीं किया गया है और न ही उसका उपयोग किया गया है।

अपने दावे के समर्थन में आवेदक फर्म ने एक शपथ पत्र दाखिल किया है।

मैं संतुष्ट हूँ कि लाइसेंस सं० 2637438 दिनांक 6-7-71 की मूल सीमाशुल्क निकासी प्रति खो गई है और निदेश देता हूँ कि लाइसेंस की अनुलिपि आवेदक फर्म को जारी की जानी चाहिए

लाइसेंस की मूल सीमाशुल्क निकासी प्रति रद्द की जाती है।

[सं० मि० 172/1210/जे० एम० 71/एल/ई/ई पी एस सी-1.
बी/एक्स-28]।

डि० डि० सूजा,

उप मुख्य नियंत्रक, आयात-निर्यात

कृते संयुक्त मुख्य नियंत्रक, आयात-निर्यात।

(Office of the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports)

ORDER

Madras, the 26th May, 1972.

Sub: Cancellation of Customs Copy of Licence No. P/S/1639528/C/XX/33/M/29.30/dated 7th November, 1969.

S.O. 2661.—M/s. Deluxe Plastic Products, 6-B, Nolson Manicka Mudali Road, Madras-29 were issued a licence bearing No. P/S/1639528/C/XX/33/M/29.30 dated 7th November, 1969 for April-March 1970 period for Import of Polyester Film, Cellulose Nitrate Sheets and Rods Tubes, Plastic Moulding Powder Nos. and Pearlescent variety of Plastic Sheets as per policy for April-March, 1970 period for a value of Rs. 92880/-. The firm have applied for a duplicate Customs Copy of Licence in question, on the ground that the Original has been lost. In support of their contention, they have filed an affidavit.

I am satisfied that the original Customs Copy of the Licence has been lost and duplicate of the same be issued to the firm.

The Original Customs Copy of the Licence is hereby Cancelled.

[No. F. Plastic/121/AM.70/SSLZ.]

M. F. R. BIJLI,

Dy. Chief Controller of Imports & Exports.

(संयुक्त मुख्य नियंत्रक, आयात-निर्यात का कार्यालय)

आदेश

मद्रास, 26 मई, 1972

विषय :—लाइसेंस सं० पी/एस/1639528 / पी एस/एक्स एक्स/33/एम/29.30 दिनांक 3-11-69 की सीमा शुल्क कार्य संबंधी प्रति को रद्द करना।

एस० ओ० 2661.—सर्वश्री डीलक्स प्लास्टिक प्रोडक्ट्स. 6-बी. नेल्सन मेनिका मडाली रोड. मद्रास 29 को अप्रैल-मार्च 1970 की नीति के अनुसार अप्रैल-मार्च. 1970 अवधि के लिए पालिस्टर फिल्म. सेलूलोस अवधि नाइट्रेट शीट्स तथा राड. ट्यूब. प्लास्टिक मोल्डिंग पाउडर जो अन्यथा वर्गीकृत नहीं है और पर्लेसेंट किस्म की प्लास्टिक शीट्स के आयात के लिए 92.880 रु० का एक लाइसेंस सं० पी।

एस / 1639528 / सी / एक्स एक्स / 33/एम/ 29. 30 दिनांक 7-11-69 स्वीकृत किया गया था। फर्म ने विषयाधीन लाइसेंस की अनुलिपि सीमा शुल्क कार्य संबंधी प्रति के लिए इस आधार पर आवेदन किया है कि मूल प्रति खो गई है। इस तर्क के समर्थन में आवेदक ने एक शपथ पत्र दाखिल किया है।

मैं सन्तुष्ट हूँ कि उपर्युक्त लाइसेंस की मूल सीमा शुल्क कार्य संबंधी प्रति खो गई है और फर्म को उसी की अनुलिपि प्रति जारी की जानी चाहिए।

लाइसेंस की मूल सीमा शुल्क कार्य संबंधी प्रति एतद्वारा रद्द की जाती है।

[संख्या प्लास्टिक/121/ए.एम. 70/एस एस आई 2]

एम० एफ० आर० बिजली,
उप मुख्य नियंत्रक, आयात-निर्यात।

(Office of the Joint Chief Controller of
Imports and Exports)

ORDER

Calcutta, the 5th July 1972

Sub:—Cancellation of Import Licence No. P/L/2610935/C, dated 28th September, 1970 (Customs purpose copy) issued to M/s. Bata Shoe Co. Pvt. Ltd., Batanagar, 24-Parganas.

S.O. 2662.—M/s. Bata Shoe Co. Pvt. Ltd., Batanagar, 24-Parganas was granted an import licence No. P/L/2610935/C/XX/36/C/31-32/D2.1 dated 28th September, 1970 for Rs. 3,33,970/-. They have applied for a duplicate of the licence on the ground that the original licence (Customs purpose copy) has been misplaced. It is further stated that the original licence was registered with the Customs House, Calcutta and partly utilised for Rs. 3,30,559/- only. They have also agreed to surrender the original licence if traced later on.

In support of this contention, the applicant has filed an affidavit. I am satisfied that the original import licence No. P/L/2610935/C dated 28th September, 1970 (Customs purpose copy) has been misplaced and direct that a duplicate licence Customs purpose copy for unutilised balance of Rs. 3,411/- only should be issued to the applicant. The original licence (Customs purpose copy) is cancelled.

[No. REXP/LEATHER/17/A-J70/GR.II.]

J. MUKHERJI,

Dy. Chief Controller of Imports and Exports.
for Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports.

(Office of the Asstt. Iron & Steel Controller)

CANCELLATION ORDER

Faridabad, the 19th February 1972

S.O. 2663.—M/s. Avery Cycle Industries Private Ltd., G. T. Road, Millerganj, Ludhiana were granted an import licence No. P/D/8540529/T/OR/36/D/29-30

dated 14th July, 1970, for Rs. 1,88,000 under Rupee for the period April—March, 1970, with port of Registration as Bombay. They have applied for duplicate copy of the Customs Clearance Copy of this licence on the ground that the original Customs Clearance Copy of this licence has been misplaced in Customs Office. It is further stated that the original licence was not registered with any other customs authority and was utilised for the value of Rs. 1,13,684 leaving a balance of Rs. 74,316.

In support of this contention, the applicant has filed an affidavit I am satisfied that the original Customs Clearance copy of licence No. P/D/8540529 dated 14th July, 1970, has been misplaced, and direct that the duplicate licence (Customs Clearance Copy) should be issued to the applicant for the balance value of Rs. 74,316 in cancellation of the balance in the original Customs Clearance Copy of the licence in question.

[No. LC.I/53/AM-70/LME.]

Y. R. AHUJA,
Asstt. Iron & Steel Controller.

(सहायक नियंत्रक. लोहा तथा इस्पात का कार्यालय)

आदेश

फरीदाबाद, 19 फरवरी 1972

एस०ओ० 2663.—सर्व श्री एवरी साइकिल इंडस्ट्रीज प्रा० लि०, जी० टी० रोड. मिल्लर गंज. लुधियाना को रुपए मुद्रा क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत अप्रैल-मार्च 70 अवधि के लिए बम्बई पत्तन पर पंजीकरण के साथ, 1,88,000 रु० का एक आयात लाइसेंस सं० पी/डी/8540529/ टी/ओ/आर/ 36/डी /29. 30 दिनांक 14-7-70 स्वीकृत किया गया था। उन्होंने उपर्युक्त लाइसेंस की अनुलिपि सीमाशुल्क निकासी प्रति के लिए इस आधार पर आवेदन किया है कि लाइसेंस की मूल सीमाशुल्क निकासी प्रति सीमा कार्यालय में अस्थानस्थ हो गई है। आगे यह बताया गया है कि मूल लाइसेंस किसी भी सीमाशुल्क प्राधिकारी के पास पंजीकृत नहीं करवाया गया था और 74,316 रु० शेष छोड़ कर 1,13,684 रु० का प्रयोग कर लिया गया था।

उपर्युक्त तर्क के समर्थन में आवेदक ने एक शपथ पत्र दाखिल किया है। मैं संतुष्ट हूँ कि मूल लाइसेंस सं० पी/डी/ 8540529 दिनांक 14-7-70 अस्थानस्थ हो गया है और निदेश देता हूँ कि विषयाधीन लाइसेंस की मूल सीमाशुल्क निकासी प्रति में शेष बची राशि को रद्द करते हुए आवेदक को शेष 74,316 रु० के लिए अनुलिपि लाइसेंस (सीमाशुल्क निकासी प्रति) जारी किया जाना चाहिए।

[संख्या एल सी-1/53/ए एम-70/एल एम ई]

वाई० आर० अहूजा,
सहायक लोहा तथा इस्पात नियंत्रक।

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION

(Department of Labour and Employment)

New Delhi, the 6th September 1972

S.O. 2664.—In pursuance of sub-section (4) of Section 3 of the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1946 (22 of 1946), the Central Government hereby publishes the following report on the activities financed from the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund during the year ending with 31st March, 1971, together with a statement of accounts for that year and an estimate of receipts and expenditure of the said Fund for the year 1971-72.

PART I

1. *General.*—The Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund has been constituted under the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1946 (22 of 1946) for the financing of activities to promote the welfare of labour employed in the mica mining industry. Some of the major activities enumerated for this purpose are sanitation, medical facilities, water supply, education, general improvement of standard of living and recreation.

2. The Act provides for the levy of a duty of customs on all mica exported from India upto a maximum rate of 6½ per cent *ad valorem*. The rate fixed for the present, however, is 2½ per cent *ad valorem*. The collections are allocated for expenditure on welfare measures among the various mica producing areas in proportion to their average production.

3. To advise the Central Government on matters connected with the administration of the Act, the Central Government has constituted three Advisory Committees (representing Government, the owners of mica mines and workmen employed in the mica mining industry) i.e. one each for the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan. To coordinate the activities of the regional Funds, there was formerly a Co-ordinating Committee consisting of officials only. In order to give representation to the mica mine workers and mica mine owners, the Committee was replaced on 5th October, 1967 by a Tripartite Central Advisory Board under the Chairmanship of the Joint Secretary in the Ministry. The first Meeting of the Board was held at Hyderabad on the 28th December, 1967. On expiry of the life of the Board which was for period of one year, the Board was reconstituted on the 26th November, 1968 and its tenure was fixed for three years. At the Second Meeting of the Board held on the 14th December, 1968 at Bhilwara (Rajasthan), the Board recommended that each State Advisory Committee should have the Labour Minister of the State as its Chairman. The decision has been implemented and the State Labour Ministers of the respective States have been made Chairmen of the respective State Advisory Committees.

4. The following welfare measures have so far been undertaken in Bihar, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan:—

(i) Medical facilities:

(a) *Hospitals.*—A 100 bed Central Hospital at Karma (Bihar), a 30 bed Regional Hospital at Tisri (Bihar), 14 bed Hospital at Kalichedu (Andhra Pradesh) 30 bed Central Hospital at Gangapur (Rajasthan) and 10 bed Regional Hospital, Talupur (Andhra Pradesh) continued to be maintained from the resources of the Fund organisation. A 50 bed T.B. Hospital at Karma (Bihar), a 30 bed T.B. Clinic at Tisri (Bihar) and a 20 bed T.B. Ward attached to the hospital at Kalichedu (Andhra Pradesh) continued to function. A ten bed T.B. Ward was also continued at the Central Hospital, Gangapur.

(b) *Other Medical facilities.*—Other medical institutions set up from the finances of the Fund organisation comprised Static Dispensaries, Ayurvedic Dispensaries, Mobile Medical units, Maternity and Child Welfare Centres etc. The regional distribution of these medical institutions during the year is as under:—

Medical Institutions	Andhra Pradesh	Bihar	Rajasthan
Ayurvedic Dispensaries	4	8	18
Static Dispensaries	2	5	3
Mobile Medical Units	1	3	4
Static-cum-Mobile Dispensaries	—	—	1
Maternity and Child Welfare/ Small Community Centres	4	12	4

Six beds in Government Welfare Fund T.B. and Chest Diseases Hospital, Nellore were reserved for the exclusive use of mica miners and their families. Arrangements were continued for the treatment at the Tetulmari Leprosy Hospital of mica miners of Bihar who suffer from Leprosy. To look after health and general sanitation in the mining areas of Andhra Pradesh a Preventive Health Programme under the supervision of Health Inspectors has been introduced. B.C.G. Programme is also being implemented.

(c) *Assistance to T.B. patients.*—A subsistence allowance at Rs. 50 per month continued to be granted to the dependents of mica miners who were under treatment in the T.B. Hospital, Karma and T.B. Wards attached to Central Hospital, Gangapur and Base Hospital, Kalichedu.

The Scheme of domiciliary treatment of T.B. and Silicosis patients was also continued. The patients attending the out-door department of T.B. Hospital, Nellore, were granted travelling allowance. A Rehabilitation-cum-Convalescence Home set up in Bihar for workers cured of T.B. continued to function. Financial assistance to Mica Miners suffering from T.B. by way of aid of Rs. 50 per month as subsistence allowance and Rs. 50 per month for special diet for six months continued to be provided.

(ii) *Educational facilities.*—Nine Multipurpose Institutes, each with an Adult Education Centre and a Women's Welfare Section, provident education and recreational facilities to workers, training in handicrafts like sewing etc. to the female workers and dependents of miners in Bihar. In two women's Centres in Andhra Pradesh and seven Centres in Rajasthan, girls and women workers were taught tailoring, stitching etc. Educational facilities for miner's children were being provided in 6 Elementary Schools, 2 High Schools and 2 Adult Literacy Centres in Andhra Pradesh, 4 Primary Schools, 4 Middle Schools, 7 Feeder Centres, and 16 Adult Education Centres (attached to Multipurpose Institutes and Community Centres) in Bihar, 2 Primary Schools, 1 Middle School, 28 Adult Education Centres and 5 Feeder Centres in Rajasthan. Besides these, one evening Mining school was functioning in Andhra Pradesh. It imparted training facilities to miners in mining trades.

In the schools in Andhra Pradesh, children of mica miners were provided with facilities like free mid-day meals, milk, books, slates and clothing, milk, tuition books, slates, clothing etc. were provided to miners' children attending the Multipurpose Institutes, Community Centres and Schools in Bihar. The children attending the Multipurpose Institutes in Bihar were given bath daily, for which oil and soap were provided by the Institutes. Mid-day meals, books, slates and other stationery articles were supplied to the school going children of mica miners in Rajasthan.

The School Health Service Programme introduced in two Higher Secondary Schools and six Elementary Schools under the Fund organisation in Andhra Pradesh continued to function.

Four boarding houses in Bihar, and two in Andhra Pradesh continued to be run for the children of mica miners studying in schools and colleges. A hostel set up at Gangapur (Rajasthan) for children of mica miners studying in Higher Secondary Schools continued to function.

Scholarships were granted to the children of mica miners studying in schools and colleges in Bihar, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan. Such scholarships were granted for both general and technical education. Mica Miners' children studying in schools were also granted re-imbursement of tuition fee in Bihar.

(iii) *Recreational facilities*—Five mobile cinema units (three in Bihar, one in Andhra Pradesh and one in Rajasthan) gave free shows in different mining centres. Radio sets continued to be provided for the recreation of mica miners and their families. Recreational facilities were provided through Feeder Centres, Cinema Units and Radio Centres. Out-door and in-door recreational facilities were also provided in the Centres, sub-centres and feeder Centres. Bhajan and Kirtan parties were organised in different mining areas. Annual Sports were also conducted in the form of Zonal Tournaments and prizes distributed to the winners.

(iv) *Drinking Water facilities*—80 wells (74 in Bihar and 6 in Andhra Pradesh) were constructed by the Fund organisation. In the Rajasthan Region, the work of sinking 7 new wells and renovation of 7 others was in hand. In the Andhra Pradesh Region, the Pinneru Vagu Water Supply Scheme was completed. The Fund continued operating the subsidy scheme under which the mine owners who sink wells get a subsidy equal to 7,500 per well or 75 per cent of the cost of construction, whichever is less.

(v) *Housing facilities*—The progress of housing in the three regions was as under:

(a) In Bihar, two departmental colonies at Domchanch and Jorasmar, comprising in all 88 houses had been completed. Construction of additional 269 houses for various departmental colonies in mica mining areas of Bihar was sanctioned. However, construction of only 12 houses at Dharbey was started which was nearing completion.

(b) In Andhra Pradesh fifty-six houses under the Low Cost Housing Scheme were sanctioned out of which construction of 20 houses had been completed. The construction of the remaining houses was in progress. Under the 'Build Your Own House Scheme' sanction was issued for construction of sixteen houses, out of which seven houses were completed and construction of five houses remained in progress. The construction work of departmental colonies of 50 houses at Shah Mines and 40 houses at Talupur which were sanctioned earlier, could not start as the contractors were not interested in undertaking construction on the basis of the sanctioned estimates and specifications. Revised sanction was issued for construction of 40 houses at the Shah Mine. The question of issuing a revised sanction for the construction of 30 houses at the departmental colony at Talupur and the construction of another departmental colony of 50 houses at Kalichedu was under consideration.

In Rajasthan, part subsidy was paid to 50 mine workers for construction of houses, under 'Build Your Own House Scheme'.

(vi) *Financial help in case of accidents*—The Scheme relating to the grant of financial assistance from the

Fund to the widows and children of mica miners who die as a result of accidents was continued.

(vii) *Consumers' Co-operative Stores*—One wholesale (Central) Consumers' Co-operative Store with seven branches and five primary units in Bihar and four primary Consumers' Co-operative Stores in Andhra Pradesh continued to function. In Rajasthan region, only one Co-operative Store of the six set up, continued to function during the period under report.

(viii) *Important achievements during the year 1970-71*—During the year under review the Fund made the following achievements:—

(i) *Health facilities*:

The bed strength of T.B. Ward attached to the Fund's Hospital at Kalichedu (Andhra Pradesh) for treatment of T.B. patients was increased from 16 to 20 beds. A 5 bedded ward was started at Bagore Dispensary in Rajasthan on an experimental basis.

(ii) *Drinking Water facilities*:

In the Andhra Pradesh Region the Fund completed the Pinneru Vagu Water Supply Scheme wherein a pump house was constructed to supply water through pipe lines to the labour colony of mica miners.

An over-head water tank and Pump House was also constructed at B. K. Sareri in Rajasthan. Five new wells and ten old wells were renovated in Rajasthan.

(iii) *Housing facilities*

A Departmental Colony of twelve tenements was constructed at Dharbey in Bihar.

PART II

Statement of Accounts for the year 1970-71

Receipt	Expenditure
Opening balance on 1st April, 1970	Expenditure during the year
Rs. 1,43,60,923	Rs. 1,43,71,500
Receipts during the year	Closing the balance
Rs. 31,47,209	Rs. 31,36,632
Rs. 1,75,08,132	Rs. 1,75,08,132

PART III

*Estimated Receipts and Expenditure for the year 1971-72.

Receipts	Rs. 35 lakhs
Expenditure	Rs. 47.69 lakhs

*Accepted Revised Estimates for 1971-72.

[No. F. Z-16016/12/71M-III]

P. R. Nayar,

श्रम, रोजगार और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय

(श्रम और रोजगार विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 6 सितम्बर, 1972

का० आ० 2664.—अधक खानश्रम कल्याण निधि अधिनियम, 1946 (1946 का 22) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, 31 मार्च, 1971 को समाप्त होने वाले वर्षों के दौरान अधक खान श्रम कल्याण निधि से वित्तपोषित क्रियाकलापों की निम्नलिखित रिपोर्ट उस वर्ष के लेखा-विवरण और उक्त निधि की

1971-72 वर्ष की प्राप्तियों और व्यय के प्राक्कलन के सहित एतद्द्वारा प्रकाशित करती है।

भाग 1

1. साधारण—अन्नक खान अन्न कल्याण निधि का गठन अन्नक खान अन्न कल्याण निधि अधिनियम, 1946 (1946 का 22) के अधीन अन्नक खान उद्योगों में नियोजित श्रमिकों के कल्याण की अभिवृद्धि करने के क्रियाकलाप का वित्त पोषण करने के लिए किया गया है। इस प्रयोजन के लिए प्रमाणित कुछ बड़े क्रियाकलाप स्वच्छता, चिकित्सीय सुविधाएं, आवासन, जल-प्रदाय, शिक्षा, रहन-सहन के स्तर में सामान्य सुधार तथा आमोद-प्रमोद की सुविधाएं हैं।

2. अधिनियम में भारत से निर्यात की गई सभी अन्नक पर 6½ प्रतिशत मूल्यानुसार से अनधिक दर पर उपकर के रूप में सीमाशुल्क के उद्ग्रहण के लिए उपबन्ध है। किन्तु फिनहल नियत दर 2½ प्रतिशत मूल्यानुसार है। संग्रहण विभिन्न अन्नक उत्पादक क्षेत्रों में उनके श्रमन उत्पादन के अनुपात में, कल्याणार्थ व्यय के लिए आवंटित किए जाते हैं।

3. अधिनियम के प्रयासन से संबद्ध विषयों के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार को सलाह देने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने (सरकार का, अन्नक खानों के स्वामियों का और अन्नक खान उद्योग में नियोजित कर्मकारों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाली) तीन सलाहकार समितियां गठित की हैं, अर्थात् आन्ध्र प्रदेश, बिहार तथा राजस्थान राज्यों के लिए एक एक समिति। प्रादेशिक निधियों के क्रियाकलापों को समन्वित करने के लिए पहले एक समन्वय समिति थी जिसमें केवल सरकारी व्यक्ति थे। अन्नक खान कर्मकारों और अन्नक खान स्वामियों को प्रतिनिधित्व देने के लिए उस समिति के स्थान पर 5 अक्टूबर, 1967 को एक त्रिपक्षीय केन्द्रीय सलाहकार बोर्ड बनाया गया जिसके अध्यक्ष मंत्रालय के संयुक्त सचिव थे। उस बोर्ड की पहली बैठक हैदराबाद में 28 दिसम्बर, 1967 में हुई थी। वह बोर्ड एक वर्ष की अवधि के लिए था और बोर्ड के जीवन-काल के समाप्त हो जाने पर, वह 26 नवम्बर, 1968 को पुनर्गठित किया गया और उसकी अवधि तीन वर्ष नियत की गई। बोर्ड की दूसरी बैठक में, जो भिलवाड़ा (राजस्थान) में 14 दिसम्बर, 1968 को हुई थी, बोर्ड ने यह सिफारिश की कि प्रत्येक राज्य सलाहकार समिति का अध्यक्ष उस राज्य का अन्न मंत्री होना चाहिए। यह विनिश्चय लागू कर दिया गया है और अपने अपने राज्य के राज्य अन्न मंत्री अपने अपने राज्य की सलाहकार समितियों के अध्यक्ष बना दिए गए हैं।

4. बिहार, आन्ध्रप्रदेश और राजस्थान राज्यों में निम्नलिखित कल्याणार्थ कदम अभी तक उठाए जा चुके हैं :—

(i) चिकित्सीय सुविधाएं :—

(क) अस्पताल—निधि के साधनों से करमा (बिहार) में 100 शैयाओं वाला एक केन्द्रीय अस्पताल, तिसरी (बिहार) में 30 शैयाओं वाला एक प्रादेशिक अस्पताल, कानीचेडू (आन्ध्रप्रदेश) में 14 शैयाओं वाला अस्पताल, गंगापुर (राजस्थान) में 30 शैयाओं वाला एक केन्द्रीय अस्पताल और नालपुर

(आन्ध्र प्रदेश) में 10 शैयाओं वाला प्रादेशिक अस्पताल, बराबर चलाए जाते रहे हैं। करमा (बिहार) में 50 शैयाओं वाला एक क्षय रोग का अस्पताल, तिसरी (बिहार) में 30 शैयाओं वाली एक क्षय रोग क्लीनिक और कानीचेडू (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) के अस्पताल से संबद्ध 20 शैयाओं वाला क्षय रोग वाई, बराबर कार्य करते रहे। केन्द्रीय अस्पताल, गंगापुर, में एक 10 शैयाओं वाला क्षय रोग वाई भी बनवाया गया।

(ख) अन्य चिकित्सीय सुविधाएं—निधि संगठन को पूंजी से स्थापित किए गए अन्य चिकित्सा संस्थानों में स्थैतिक औषधालय, आयुर्वेदिक औषधालय, चल-चिकित्सा यूनिटें, प्रभूति और शिशु कल्याण केन्द्र आदि समाविष्ट हैं। इस वर्ष के दौरान इन चिकित्सा संस्थानों का प्रादेशिक वितरण निम्न प्रकार से है :—

चिकित्सा संस्थान	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	बिहार	राजस्थान
आयुर्वेदिक औषधालय	4	8	18
स्थैतिक औषधालय	2	5	3
चल-चिकित्सा यूनिटें	1	3	4
स्थैतिक-गृह-चल-चिकित्सा औषधालय	—	—	1
प्रभूति और शिशु कल्याण छोटे सामुदायिक केन्द्र	4	12	4

सरकारी कल्याण निधि क्षय रोग और छाती रोग अस्पताल, नलोर, में छह शैयाएं अन्नक खानों और उनके कुटुम्ब के अन्य उपयोग के लिए आरक्षित की गई थीं। तेलुगुमारी कुछ अस्पताल में बिहार के उन अन्नक खानों के, जो कुछ से पीड़ित हैं उपचार की व्यवस्था बताई रखी गई। आन्ध्र प्रदेश के खनन-क्षेत्र में स्वास्थ्य तथा सामान्य सफाई की देखभाल के लिए स्वास्थ्य निरीक्षक के पर्यवेक्षण के अधीन एक निवारक स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रम आरम्भ किया गया है। बी० सी० जी० कार्यक्रम भी चलाया जा रहा है।

(ग) क्षय-रोग के रोगियों को सहायता—उन अन्नक खानों के जिनके क्षय रोग का अस्पताल करमा तथा केन्द्रीय अस्पताल गंगापुर से संलग्न क्षय रोग वाई में उपचार हो रहा था, आश्रितों को 50 रु० प्रति मास के हिवाने ने निर्वाह भत्ता बराबर दिया जाता रहा है।

क्षय रोग और सिकतामयता के रोगियों के गृह-उपचार की स्कीम भी जारी रखी गई। क्षय रोग अस्पताल, नलोर, के बहिरंग विभाग में आने वाले रोगियों को यात्रा भत्ता दिया गया। क्षय रोग से ठीक हुए कर्मकारों के लिए बिहार में स्थापित एक पुनर्वास एवं उल्लास गृह काम करता रहा। क्षय रोग से पीड़ित अन्नक खानों को निर्वाह भत्ते के रूप में 50 रु० प्रति मास और छह मास के लिए विशेष भोजन के लिए 50 रु० प्रति मास की वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती रही।

(ii) शिक्षा संबंधी सुविधाएं—बिहार में नी बहु-उद्देशीय संस्थानों में, जिनमें प्रत्येक में एक प्रौढ़ शिक्षा केन्द्र और एक नारी निकेतन अनुभाग है, कर्मकारों को शिक्षा और आमोद-प्रमोद की

मुविधाय, महिला कर्मचारों और खनिकों के आश्रितों को मिनाई आदि जैसी दस्तकारी में प्रशिक्षण दिया गया। आन्ध्र प्रदेश में दो नारी केन्द्रों में और राजस्थान में सात केन्द्रों में लड़कियों और महिला कर्मचारों को दर्जीगिरी, मिलाई आदि सिखाई गई। खनिकों के बच्चों की शिक्षा संबंधी सुविधाएं आन्ध्र प्रदेश में 6 प्रारम्भिक स्कूलों, 2 हाई स्कूलों और 2 प्रोड्यूसरता केन्द्रों में, बिहार के 4 प्राथमिक स्कूलों, 4 मिडिल स्कूलों और 7 पूरक केन्द्रों और (बहुउद्देशीय संस्थाओं तथा सामुदायिक केन्द्रों से संलग्न) 16 प्रोड्यूसरता केन्द्रों में और राजस्थान में 2 प्राथमिक स्कूलों, 1 मिडिल स्कूल, 28 प्रोड्यूसरता केन्द्रों तथा 5 पूरक केन्द्रों में, दी जाती रही। इनके अलावा, आन्ध्र प्रदेश में एक सांस्कृतिक खनन स्कूल चलता रहा। उसमें खनिकों की खनन व्यवसायों में प्रशिक्षण सुविधाएं दी गई।

आन्ध्र प्रदेश के स्कूलों में अग्रक खनिकों के बच्चों को मुक्त भोजन, दूध, पुस्तकें, सिलेटें और वस्त्र जैसी सुविधाएं दी गई। बिहार के बहुउद्देशीय संस्थाओं, सामुदायिक केन्द्रों और स्कूलों में जाने वाले खनिकों के बच्चों को दूध, टिफिन, पुस्तकें, सिलेटें, वस्त्र आदि दिए गए। बिहार में बहुउद्देशीय संस्थाओं में जाने वाले बच्चों को रोज नहलाया गया, जिनके लिए नेत्र और साबुन की व्यवस्था संस्थान ने की।

राजस्थान में अग्रक खनिकों के स्कूल जाने वाले बच्चों को मध्याह्न भोजन, पुस्तकें, सिलेटें और अन्य लेखन सामग्री दी गई।

आन्ध्र प्रदेश में निधि संगठन के अधीन दो उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूलों और प्रारम्भिक स्कूलों में आरम्भ किया गया स्वास्थ्य सेवा कार्यक्रम बराबर चलाया जाता रहा।

स्कूलों और कालिजों में अध्ययन करने वाले अग्रक खनिकों के बच्चों के लिए बिहार में चार और आन्ध्र प्रदेश में दो छात्रवास चलाए जाने रहे। उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूल में अध्ययन करने वाले खनिकों के बच्चों के लिए गंगापुर (राजस्थान) में स्थापित होस्टल चलता रहा।

अग्रक खनिकों के, बिहार, आन्ध्र प्रदेश और राजस्थान के स्कूलों और कालिजों में, अध्ययन करने वाले बच्चों को छात्रवृत्तियां दी गई। ऐसी छात्रवृत्तियां साधारण और तकनीकी दोनों ही प्रकार की शिक्षा के लिए दी गई। अग्रक खनिकों के उन बच्चों को जो स्कूलों में पढ़ते हैं, बिहार में, अध्ययन फीस की भी प्रतिपूर्ति की गई।

(iii) आमोद-प्रमोद की सुविधाएं.—पांच चल-सिनेमा यूनिटों ने (तीन बिहार में, एक राजस्थान और एक आन्ध्र प्रदेश में) विभिन्न खनन केन्द्रों में मुक्त चर्चाचक्र, प्रदर्शित किए। अग्रक खनिकों और उनके कुटुम्बों के आमोद-प्रमोद के लिए रेडियो सेट दिये जाते रहे। पूरक केन्द्रों, चल सिनेमा यूनिटों और रेडियो केन्द्रों के माध्यम से आमोद-प्रमोद की सुविधाएं दी गई। बहिरंग और अंतरंग आमोद-प्रमोद सुविधाएं भी केन्द्रों, उप-केन्द्रों और पूरक केन्द्रों में दी गई। विभिन्न खनन क्षेत्रों में भजन और कीर्तन मंडलियां संगठित की गई। वार्षिक खेल कूद का भी आयोजन

क्षेत्रीय टूर्नामेंट के रूप में किया गया और विजेताओं को पुरस्कार दिए गए।

(iv) पेयजल की सुविधाएं.—निधि संगठन द्वारा 80 कुएं (74 बिहार और 6 आंध्र प्रदेश में) बनवाए गए। राजस्थान प्रदेश में 7 नए कुएं खुदवाने का कार्य और 7 कुओं को फिर से ठीक कराने का कार्य हाथ में लिया गया। आन्ध्र प्रदेश क्षेत्र पिन्नेरू बागू जलप्रदाय स्कीम पूरी की गई। निधि ने सहायकी की स्कीम चालू रखी जिसके अधीन खान के उन स्वामियों को, जो कुएं लगाते हैं, 7500 रु० प्रति कुएं या संनिर्माण की लागत के 75 प्रतिशत के बराबर, इनमें से जो भी कम हो, सहायकी मिलती है।

(v) आवास सुविधाएं.—इन तीन प्रदेशों में आवासन की प्रगति निम्नलिखित है :—

(क) बिहार में 98 मकानों वाली दो विभागीय कालोनी धोमचंच और जोगासिमर में बनाई गई। बिहार के अग्रक खान क्षेत्रों में विभिन्न विभागीय बस्तियों के लिए 266 प्रतिरिक्त मकानों का निर्माण मंजूर किया गया। लेकिन धरबे पर सिर्फ 12 मकानों का संनिर्माण कार्य शुरू किया गया था जो अब पूरा होने का है।

(ख) आंध्र प्रदेश में, कम लागत के मकानों की स्कीम के अंतर्गत 56 मकान मंजूर किए गए जिसमें से 20 मकान का संनिर्माण पूरा हो गया है। बाकी मकानों का निर्माण कार्य चल रहा था। 'स्वयं अपना मकान बनवाइए स्कीम' के अंतर्गत 16 मकानों के निर्माण की मंजूरी दी गई थी, जिसमें से 7 मकान पूरे हो चुके थे और 5 मकानों का कार्य निर्माण चल रहा था। शाह माइन्स में 50 मकानों की विभागीय बस्ती का और तालपुर में 40 मकानों का, निर्माण कार्य, जो पहले ही मंजूर किया जा चुका था, चूंकि संश्लिष्ट रों की मंजूर किए गए प्राक्कलन और विनिर्देशों के आधार पर निर्माण कार्य में दिलचस्पी नहीं रह गई थी, आरम्भ नहीं किया जा सका। शाह माइन्स में 40 मकानों के निर्माण कार्य के लिए पुनरीक्षित मंजूरी जारी की गई थी। तालपुर में विभागीय बस्ती में 30 मकानों के निर्माण कार्य की पुनरीक्षित मंजूरी जारी करने का प्रश्न तथा काली-चेड्डु में 50 मकानों की दूसरी विभागीय बस्ती का निर्माण-कार्य विचाराधीन था।

राजस्थान में, 'स्वयं अपना मकान बनवाइए स्कीम' के अधीन मकानों के संनिर्माण के लिए 50 अग्रक खान कर्मचारों को आंशिक सहायकी दी गई थी।

(Vi) दुर्घटनाओं की दशा में निजी सहायता :—1

उन अश्रक खनकों की जो दुर्घटनाओं के परिणामस्वरूप मर जाते हैं, विधवाओं और बच्चों को निधि में से वित्तीय सहायता देने संबंधी स्कीम को जारी रखा गया।

(Vii) उपभोक्ता सहकारी स्टोर :— बिहार में एक थोक (केन्द्रीय) उपभोक्ता सहकारी स्टोर, जिसकी सात शाखाएँ हैं और पांच प्राथमिक युनिटें तथा आंध्र प्रदेश में चार प्राथमिक उपभोक्ता सहकारी स्टोर काम करते रहे। राजस्थान प्रदेश में, स्थापित किए गए छह सहकारिता स्टोरों में से, सिर्फ एक सहकारिता स्टोर रिपोर्ट की अवधि के दौरान काम करता रहा।

(Viii) 1970-71 वर्ष के दौरान महत्वपूर्ण उपलब्धियाँ :—

पुनर्विलोकन वर्ष के दौरान निधि की निम्नलिखित उपलब्धियाँ हैं :—

(i) स्वास्थ्य सुविधाएँ

कालीचेड्डू (आंध्र प्रदेश) में निधि के अस्पताल से संलग्न क्षय रोगियों के उपचार के लिए क्षय रोग बार्ड की शैया संख्या सं० 16 से बढ़ाकर 20 कर दी गई है। राजस्थान में बगोड़ श्रौष-धालय में 5 शैयाओं वाला एक बार्ड प्रयोगात्मक आधार पर आरम्भ किया गया है।

(ii) पेय जल सुविधाएँ

आंध्र प्रदेश क्षेत्र में निधि ने पिन्नरु वागू जल प्रदाय स्कीम, जिसके अंतर्गत अश्रक खनकों की श्रमिक बस्तियों को पाइपों द्वारा जल प्रदाय के लिए एक पम्प हाऊस बनवाया गया।

राजस्थान में बी० के० शरैरी में एक जल की ऊपरी टैंकी तथा पम्पिंग हाऊस बनवाया गया। राजस्थान में 5 नए और 10 पुराने कुवें फिर से ठीक किए गए।

(iii) आवासन सुविधाएँ

बिहार में धबे पर बारह मकानों की एक विभागीय बस्ती बनाई गई।

भाग II

1970-71 वर्ष का लेखा विवरण

प्राप्तियाँ	रु०	व्यय	रु०
1 अप्रैल 1970 को अर्थ अतिशेष	1,43,60,923	वर्ष के दौरान व्यय	43,71,500
वर्ष के दौरान प्राप्तियाँ	31,47,209	अन्त अतिशेष	1,31,36,632
योग	1,75,08,132		1,75,08,132

भाग III

*1971-72 वर्ष के लिए प्राक्कलित प्राप्तियाँ और व्यय

प्राप्तियाँ 35 लाख रु०

व्यय 47169 लाख रु०

*1971-72 के लिए स्वीकृत पुनरीक्षित प्राक्कलन

[सं० फा० जेड-16016/12/71/एम-II]

पी० आर० नैयर,

अवर सचिव।

(Department of Labour and Employment)

New Delhi, the 19th September 1972

S.O. 2665.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Calcutta, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Kumardihi Colliery (Kumardihi Coal Company), Post Office Ukhra, District Burdwan and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 15th September, 1972.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL
AT CALCUTTA.

REFERENCE NO. 24 OF 1972

PARTIES:

Employers in relation to the management of Kumardihi Colliery (Kumardihi Coal Company).

AND

Their workmen.

PRESENT:

Sri S. N. Bagchi, Presiding Officer.

APPEARANCES:

On behalf of Employers—Sri K. P. Mukherjee,
Bar-at-Law.

On behalf of Workmen—Absent.

STATE: West Bengal.

INDUSTRY: Coal Mine.

AWARD

By Order No. L/19012/7/72-LRII, dated 18th April, 1972, the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment), referred the following dispute existing between the employers in relation to the management of Kumardihi Colliery (Kumardihi Coal Company) and their workmen, to this Tribunal, for adjudication, namely:—

"Whether the action of the management of Kumardihi Colliery, Kumardihi Coal Company, Post Office Ukhra, District Burdwan in suspending Shri Nani Gopal Mukherjee, Mining Sirdar with effect from the 7th October, 1970 and subsequently terminating his services with effect from the 20th October, 1970 is justified? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?"

2. The reference was received on 24th April, 1972 and notices were issued upon the management and the Union i.e. the Ukhra Zone Colliery Workers Union on the same date. The management filed its written statement on 28th May, 1972. On 3rd June, 1972 the management filed an application questioning the *locus standi* of the Colliery Workers Union which had sent a copy of the written statement to be filed before this tribunal. The matter was fixed for hearing on 22nd June, 1972 i.e. the petition of the management. On 7th June, 1972 the Colliery Workers Union's written statement was received by the tribunal although while sending the order of Reference the Central Government did not mention the name of any such union as competent to represent the workman concerned in the dispute under reference. The tribunal directed the Colliery Workers Union to justify its filing the written statement on behalf of the workman. On 22nd June, 1972 Mr. K. P. Mukherjee the learned Counsel appeared for the management and Sri Chandra Sekhar Banerjee appeared for the Colliery Workers Union. The question of *locus standi* of Colliery Workers Union to represent the workman in the dispute under reference challenged by the management was heard along with other reference, of the same nature involving the same question being Reference No. 18 of 1972. This tribunal by its order dated 22nd June, 1972 amongst other things held that the written statement filed by the Colliery Workers Union could not be accepted and the tribunal would take no notice of the application for change of name and would not address any correspondence to the Colliery Workers Union so long as there had not been a valid and legally effective change of the name i.e. Ukhra Zone Workers Union to Colliery Workers Union as contemplated by Sub-section 3 of Section 25 of the Trade Union Act. So the written statement filed by the Colliery Workers Union was not accepted since it was not the union that had espoused the cause of the workman and initiated the conciliation proceedings resulting in the reference of the alleged dispute by the Central Government to this tribunal for adjudication. That order governed not only this reference but also Reference No. 18 of 1972 in which an award as already been rendered and published. After the order rejecting the written statement, and refusing representation by Colliery Workers Union was passed on 22nd June, 1972 by this tribunal, the Ukhra Zone Colliery Workers Union, the union that had espoused the cause representing the workman before the Conciliation Officer and mentioned as such in the Annexure to the Order of reference, did not file any written statement and did not take part in the proceedings. So, this reference was fixed for hearing on 5th September, 1972. The notice of the date of hearing of the preliminary issues raised by Mr. Mukherjee in his petition as well as in the written statement filed on behalf of the management of the colliery had been issued to the Vice-President Ukhra Zone Colliery Workers Union and was sent by registered post in sufficient time but still that union did not turn up. The case was posted for *ex-parte* hearing since after the filing of the written statement by the management a considerable period of time passed

and the union, I mean the Ukhra Zone Colliery Workers Union, did not file any statement of case nor did it take part in the proceedings of this reference.

3. In paragraph 5 of its written statement the management asserts that the Ukhra Zone Colliery Workers Union and/or a substantial number of workmen employed in the management's colliery did not at any point of time raise any industrial dispute within the meaning of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 relating to the subject matter of the issue referred to for adjudication in terms of the Government Order dated 18th April, 1972. Neither any demand nor any dispute was made by the workman in general or substantial number of them employed at the said Colliery of the employer, nor there was any industrial dispute within the meaning of the Industrial Disputes Act in respect of the issue referred to for adjudication in terms of the said Government Order dated 18th April, 1972. Mr. K. P. Mukherjee, learned Counsel for the management drew my attention to the award in Reference No. 18 of 1972 which has already been published. In that award this tribunal held that Sri Chandra Sekhar Banerjee, General Secretary of Colliery Workers Union took the stand in Reference No. 18 that Ukhra Zone Colliery Workers Union lost its existence by that name on and from 21st June, 1972. In the award under reference No. 18 of 1972 this tribunal held that the original union Ukhra Zone Colliery Workers Union should be considered to be the duly registered union existing by that name that had sponsored the cause of the workman in the proceeding under Reference No. 18 of 1972. Since the change of name of the union to Colliery Workers Union was not law fully registered, the Tribunal held in the award of Reference No. 18 of 1972 that there had been no valid and legal change of name of Ukhra Zone Colliery Workers Union to Colliery Workers Union. But Ukhra Zone Colliery Workers Union has neither appeared nor taken any step in the proceedings. On the other hand, the management's assertion that no demand as in the dispute under reference was made either by the workman individually or by a substantial number of workmen of the colliery concerned remained unchallenged. In paragraph 5 of its written statement the management asserts that Ukhra Zone Colliery Workers Union and/or as substantial number of workmen employed in the colliery did not at any point of time raise any industrial dispute within the meaning of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, relating to the subject matter of the issues referred to for adjudication in terms of the Government Order dated 18th April, 1972. The Ukhra Zone Colliery Workers Union, as I have already noted, did not turn up to traverse this very important point specifically stated in the written statement of the management which was duly verified according to law by the management's principal officer, the Manager. So, as held in Sindhu Resettlement Corporation's case, there was no industrial dispute as that mentioned in the schedule to the order of reference existing at any time entitling the Central Government to make the reference as in the schedule to the order of reference for adjudication by this tribunal. Mr. Mukherjee's preliminary point that no industrial dispute as in Section 2(k) of Industrial Disputes Act was raised either by the individual workman or by a substantial number of workmen or by the Ukhra Zone Colliery Workers Union espousing the cause of the individual workman before the management, previous to the Ukhra Zone Colliery Workers Union's approach to the Conciliation Officer, remains unchallenged by Ukhra Zone, Colliery Workers Union. The Colliery Workers, Union, as I have already found, had no *locus standi* either as an unregistered union or as a registered union as alleged to represent the case of the workman concerned before this tribunal in view of the order passed in this proceedings by this tribunal already mentioned.

4. In the result the reference is incompetent in law and the tribunal has no jurisdiction to entertain and to adjudicate upon it since the dispute as alleged is not an

industrial dispute under Section 2(k) of the Industrial Disputes Act. Accordingly, I reject the reference.

This is my award.

(Sd.) S. N. BAGCHI,
Presiding Officer.

Dated the 6th September, 1972.

[No. L-19012/7/72-LRII.]

S.O. 2666.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Calcutta, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Kumardihi Colliery (Kumardihi Coal Company), Post Office Ukhra, District Burdwan and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 15th September, 1972.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT CALCUTTA.

REFERENCE NO. 41 OF 1972

PARTIES:

Employers in relation to the management of Kumardihi Colliery (Kumardihi Coal Company).

And

Their Workmen.

PRESENT:

Sri S. N. Bagchi, Presiding Officer.

APPEARANCES:

On behalf of Employers—Sri K. P. Mukherjee,
Bar-at-Law.

On behalf of Workmen—Absent.

STATE: West Bengal. INDUSTRY: Coal Mine.

AWARD

By Order No. L/19012/42/72-LRII, dated 29th June, 1972, the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment), referred the following dispute existing between the employers in relation to the management of Kumardihi Colliery (Kumardihi Coal Company) and their workmen, to this tribunal, for adjudication namely:—

“Whether the action of the management of Kumardihi Colliery (Kumardihi Coal Company), Post Office Ukhra, District Burdwan, in dismissing Shri Rabi Mukerjee, Line Cool with effect from the 10th February, 1972 is justified? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?”

2. Notices of the reference were issued on 5th July, 1972 upon both the management and the Union. The Union got the notice sent under registered post on 26th July, 1972 so also the management. The management filed its written statement on 17th August, 1972 after taking one adjournment. On 21st August, 1972 Mr. K. P. Mukerjee, learned Counsel appearing for the management moved an application. The union in spite of notice did not file its statement of case. In the application moved by the management certain preliminary issues as raised in its written statement were prayed for to be heard. Mr. Mukerjee submitted that the copy of the application had already been sent to the union by registered post. I fixed 5th September, 1972 for consideration of the application of the management. The date was also notified to the union by registered post. Sufficient time elapsed from the date of issue of the notice to the date 5th September, 1972 and the union did not turn up on 5th September, 1972. The case was posted in the *ex-parte* list for hearing.

3. Mr. Mukerjee the learned Counsel drew my attention to paragraph 4 and 5 of the management's written statement of case which read as follows:

“4. The company states that the said Colliery Workers Union was not a trade union in terms of the provisions of the Indian Trade Unions Act at least till the 2nd May, 1972, when the said report, dated 2nd May, 1972, was sent by the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Raniganj, to the Central Government and on consideration of which the Central Government issued the said Government Order, dated 29th June, 1972, purported to be under section 19(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The said Colliery Workers' Union was not in existence in accordance with the provisions of law at least till 2nd May, 1972 referred to above would be evident *prima facie* on the following admitted facts by the said Colliery Workers Union.

(a) That in paragraphs 6 and 7 of the petition, dated 4th July, 1972, made by the Colliery Workers Union and verified by Shri Chandra Sekhar Banerjee, General Secretary of the Colliery Workers' Union, and submitted before this Hon'ble Tribunal in Reference No. 18 of 1972 in which it has been contended as follows:

“6. That the change of name of Ukhra Zone Colliery Workers Union is duly accepted and approved by the Registrar of Trade Unions, Government of West Bengal on 21st June, 1972.

7. The Colliery Workers Union is now legally authorised on and from 21st June, 1972 under Section 26 of the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926 to bear responsibilities and obligations of Ukhra Zone Colliery Workers' Union.”

5. The company states that in view of the admitted position referred to in the preceding paragraph, the Colliery Workers Union according to their admission was not having any legal existence prior to 21st June, 1972. In this connection the company craves leave to refer to the orders, dated 22nd June, 1972, 10th July, 1972 and 8th August, 1972, made by this Hon'ble Tribunal in Reference No. 18 of 1972 as well as records of the said Reference No. 18 of 1972 at the time of hearing to substantiate that the Colliery Workers' Union was not competent in law to raise any alleged dispute relating to subject matter of the present reference as referred to in the said Government Order, dated 29th June, 1972, and in the circumstances due to absence of any industrial dispute within the meaning of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the said Government Order, dated 29th June, 1972, is *prima facie* not maintainable in law.”

Mr. Mukerjee also drew my attention to paragraph 6 of the written statement of the management which reads as follows:

“6. The company submits that in any event the said Government Order, dated 29th June, 1972, is not maintainable in law due to the fact that individual dispute relating to dismissal of Sri Rabi Mukerjee cannot be deemed to be industrial dispute within the meaning of Section 10 read with section 2A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 in as much as section 2A of the said Act has been declared invalid in law by the Hon'ble High Court at Calcutta in the case of Jute and Jute Goods Buffer Stock Association (reported in Indian Factories and Labour Report, Vol. 24, January, 1972, Issue No. 22).”

4. The Failure report which was annexed to the Order of reference is dated 2nd May, 1972. The report in paragraph 1 begins with the following words, “The Colliery Workers' Union, Ukhra, raised a dispute *vide*

letter dated 4th April, 1972 before A.L.C.(C), Raniganj." This Colliery Workers' Union had no factual or legal existence under the Trade Unions Act on 2nd May, 1972 in view of the facts stated in paragraph 4 of the written statement filed by the management which I have already quoted. There was a union named Ukhra Zone Colliery Workers Union. It was a registered union. That union changed its name to Colliery Workers Union and that name was registered allegedly on 21st June, 1972 by the Registrar of Trade Unions, Government of West Bengal. It was found in Reference No. 18 of 1972 by this Tribunal that Colliery Workers' Union had never been as such registered as a Trade Union since the change of name of "Ukhra Zone Colliery Workers Union" to "Colliery Workers Union" had not been lawfully effected under Section 25(3) of the Trade Unions Act even on 21st June, 1972 as alleged by the said union which has been mentioned in paragraph 4 of the written statement of the management. So, in fact and in law no union of the name of Colliery Workers Union had any earthly existence on 2nd May, 1972 and was not competent to raise any dispute as that under reference either before the management of the colliery or before the Conciliation officer. It is stated in paragraph 6 of the management's written statement that the dispute regarding the dismissal of an individual workman referred to under the order of reference is not maintainable even in spite of Section 2A of the Industrial Disputes Act in view of the decision of the Calcutta High Court in the case of Jute and Jute Goods Buffer Stock Association, reported in Indian Factories and Labour Report, Vol. 24, January, 1972, Issue No. 22. In paragraph 3 of the written statement of the management it is asserted amongst other things that there had been no mention that any demand whether verbal or in writing was made by the workman employed at the said colliery or any trade union on his behalf or by the Colliery Workers Union to the management raising any demand or dispute relating to the dismissal of Shri Mukerjee with effect from 10th February, 1972 in terms of the letter of dismissal dated 10th February, 1972 addressed by the company under registered post to Rabi Mukerjee which was received by him on the 14th February, 1972. In paragraph 8 of its written statement the company asserts that in the absence of any demand or dispute made before the management of the Colliery by the workman and/or by any trade union and/or by the Colliery Workers Union relating to dismissal of Sri Rabi Mukherjee with effect from 10th February, 1972, there was no industrial dispute within the meaning of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 as well as in accordance with the principles decided by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of Sindhu Resettlement Corporation, reported in 1968 1 LLJ, p. 834. The company submits that for the reasons stated in the foregoing paragraphs as well as for various other grounds the said Government Order dated 29th June, 1972 is not maintainable in law.

5. I have already observed that inspite of repeated notices the Colliery Workers Union did not turn up to traverse any of the points raised in the management's written statement specifically in the paragraphs quoted above. So, from the management's written statement the principal features are: (i) that when the failure report of the Conciliation Officer which was submitted on 2nd May, 1972, the Colliery Workers Union had no factual and legal existence. So, it was not a union either registered under the Trade Unions Act on unregistered in existence in fact at any time before 2nd May, 1972 when the Failure report was submitted by the Conciliation officer upon which the Central Government exercised its jurisdiction in referring the alleged dispute under reference for adjudication by this tribunal; (ii) Neither the individual workman nor the alleged union i.e. the Colliery Workers Union raised a demand covering the dispute under reference before the management previous to the Colliery Workers Union's approach relating to the dismissal of the workman concerned referred to in the order of reference to the Conciliation officer. Therefore, the

dispute referred to for adjudication by this tribunal comes within the mischief of law as laid down in Sindhu Resettlement Corporation's case already referred to in the written statement of the management. Therefore, this tribunal has no jurisdiction to entertain the dispute under reference which is not an industrial dispute within the meaning of Section 2(k) of the Industrial Disputes Act read with the law as enunciated by the Supreme Court in Sindhu Resettlement case.

6. In the result, the reference being not entertainable in law is rejected.

This is my award.

New Delhi, the 6th September 1972

(Sd.) S. N. BAGCHI,

Presiding Officer.

[No. L-19012/42/72-LRII.]

S.O. 2667.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Calcutta, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Chora No. 10 Pit Colliery, Post Office Bahula, District Burdwan and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 15th September, 1972.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT CALCUTTA

REFERENCE No. 88 OF 1972.

PARTIES:

Employers in relation to the management of Chora No. 10 Pit Colliery,

AND

Their workmen.

PRESENT:

Sri S. N. Bagchi, Presiding Officer.

Appearance:

On behalf of Employers—Sri M. K. Mukherjee, Advocate.

On behalf of Workmen—Sri Rajdeo Singh, General Secretary, Khan Mazdoor Sangh.

STATE: West Bengal.

INDUSTRY: Coal Mine.

AWARD

By Order No. L-1912/46/71-LRII, dated the 5th June, 1971, the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment), referred the following industrial dispute existing between the employers in relation to the management of Chora No. 10 Pit Colliery and their workmen, to this Tribunal, for adjudication, namely:—

"Whether the management of Chora No. 10 Pit Colliery, Post Office Bahula, District Burdwan in recommending the Coal-fields Recruiting Organisation to withdraw the services of Shri S. K. Singh, Overman and subsequent action of Coal-fields Recruiting Organisation in withdrawing the services of the workman vide its letter dated the 10th July, 1970 is justified. If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?"

2. The Colliery Mazdoor Sabha, the union who had espoused the cause of this workman and at whose instance the dispute was raised leading to a reference under the terms noted above filed a written statement on 17th July, 1971. It is not necessary to discuss the written statement for the reasons which will be clear from the award. That written statement was accepted.

On 29th January, 1972 the workman concerned filed a petition stating that he had cut off all connections with the Colliery Mazdoor Sabha and had joined Colliery Mazdoor Congress (C.M.C.), Ushagram. There was a reference in the petition that an affidavit was being enclosed along with it but there was no affidavit along with the petition. So it was rejected. Another petition was filed on 1st April, 1972, by the workman stating that he had cut off all connections with the Colliery Mazdoor Sabha (C.M.S.) and that was supported by a non-judicial affidavit. It was also rejected because this tribunal is of the view that any affidavit sworn by any party to a pending reference before an authority other than the tribunal itself and that upon a non-judicial stamp paper is illegal and cannot be acted upon by the Tribunal. Accordingly, that application was also rejected. 15-6-1972 was fixed for hearing of the reference. On 15-6-1972 the management appeared through its learned Advocate Mr. Mukherjee and the union was represented by Mr. Sudhendu Mukherjee, Advocate. Mr. Mukherjee, Advocate for the management filed a petition for time for filing a statement of its case and he was allowed 10 days' time provided a copy thereof was furnished on the union with an endorsement appearing on the written statement of having had done so. The union was permitted to file all documents in the meantime and the date of hearing was shifted to 10th July, 1972. On 28th June, 1972 the management filed a written statement-cum-rejoinder. This could not be accepted and the management was asked to explain how a written statement and a rejoinder could be combined in one and the same document. On 4-7-1972 the concerned workman appeared and filed an application stating that he had cut off all connections with the union and prayed that he should be allowed to file a fresh written statement. He was permitted to file the written statement by 10-7-1972 with a copy to the management and the union concerned and the case was fixed for hearing as to whether the workman could have any *locus standi* to represent himself and to maintain the dispute under the law. On 10-7-1972 Mr. Mukherjee, learned Advocate appeared on behalf of the management and the concerned workman himself also appeared. The workman prayed that he should be allowed to represent his own case since he had cut off all connections with the union that had sponsored and espoused his case as has been mentioned in the reference pending adjudication. The tribunal observed whether an individual workman can come under Section 2A of the Industrial Disputes Act raising an industrial dispute has been a knotty question which has been answered by the Calcutta High Court adversely against the workman. By that decision the Calcutta High Court has held that Section 2A of the Industrial Disputes Act is *ultra vires* the jurisdiction of the legislature to legislate. The decision of the Calcutta High Court is pending in appeal before the Supreme Court. The tribunal further recorded that since the workman had himself filed a statement of case and wanted to represent himself in the proceeding his statement of case was accepted subject to the management's filing any rejoinder within 24th July, 1972. The case was fixed for hearing on 1st September, 1972, with direction to parties to file all documents in the meantime.

3. In the written statement filed by the management on 26-6-1972 referring to the terms of the reference the management contended that the reference was incompetent and invalid and that the tribunal had no jurisdiction to entertain the reference and to adjudicate upon it in as much as there was no relationship of employer and employee between the management of the colliery in question and the affected workman Sri S. K. Singh. It is further contended in the written statement of the management that the terms of reference clearly show that the Coal Field Recruiting Organisation was the employer of the affected workman and not the management. Although the management denied the alleged recommendations, the alleged recommendation did not and could not affect the condition of employment and could not result in an industrial dispute. The Coal Field Recruiting Organisation has not been included as a party to the

reference by the order of Reference. The management explained in the written statement the set up of the Coal Field Recruiting Organisation. In the colliery concerned there is a hostel which is called the Miners hostel known in common parlance as a Camp where the miners recruited by the C.F.R.O. for the collieries are to stay. To supervise the works of the C.F.R.O. workmen, the C.F.R.O. employs Supervisory staff like Hostel Superintendent, and Assistant Supervisor. The hostel Superintendent, Assistant Supervisors are the direct employees of the C.F.R.O. The affected workman was an Assistant Superintendent-cum-Overman. He was first appointed by C.F.R.O. for Alkusha South Pit Colliery, Raniganj Coal Association as labourer and was promoted to the rank of Assistant Supervisor by the C. F. R. O. vide letter No. PF/5450 dated 4th July, 1960. While at Alkusha South Pits Colliery he was made a mining sirdar as well by their letter No. PF/5298 dated 19th October, 1962 as the workman had passed the overtime Examination. Then the services of the aforesaid workman were transferred by the C.F.R.O. to some other colliery. The services of the affected workman were transferred by C.F.R.O. to the present colliery i.e. Chora No 10 Pit colliery of the management by their Sripur Group Officer's letter No. SB/ANR/423/66 dated 14th May, 1966 and the workman joined the colliery as Assistant Supervisor-cum-Overman on 6th June, 1966. The workman concerned was looking after the miners recruited by the C.F.R.O. and was staying in the hostel for and on behalf of C.F.R.O., his employer. Owing to persistent labour trouble in the colliery the Camp was disbanded in December, 1969. Even the Hostel Superintendent had already been recalled by the C.F.R.O. on 15th April, 1970. With the disbandment of the Camp the services of the concerned workman were no longer required and the C.F.R.O. considering the circumstances also recalled the workman by letter No. P.F/2652, dated 10-7-70. The management of the colliery did not figure at any stage. As the hostel was disbanded and was not functioning the C.F.R.O. felt that the services of the Assistant Supervisor-cum-Overman, the post which the workman concerned filled was no longer needed there, more so, even when the hostel Superintendent was recalled. The C.F.R.O. recalled the workman bonafide and in keeping with the situation. The management had nothing to do with C.F.R.O.'s action. The management never made any recommendation as mentioned in the terms of the reference. Assuming that the management made the alleged recommendation, the recommendation did not create an industrial dispute *per se* and could not affect the terms of employment or non-employment of the workman with this employer i.e. the C.F.R.O. The workman concerned was aware that he was an employee of the C.F.R.O. He made a representation, dated 21st July, 1970 to the Executive Officer of the C.F.R.O. against the C.F.R.O.'s letter dated 17th July, 1970. Copy of this representation was also endorsed by the workman to the Manager of the colliery. The management is not aware of the C.F.R.O.'s reply, if any, given to the workman concerned. The union concerned that means the Colliery Mazdoor Sabha by its letter, dated, 28th July, 1970 approached the Labour Commissioner, Central, Raniganj for his intervention as it had alleged that the management had illegally stopped the workman from doing his duty. In that letter the union further alleged that the management in collaboration with the C.F.R.O. Executive Officer, Jharia stopped the workman from working illegally and unjustifiedly without any reasonable cause. The Union concerned had stated in the letter that the workman appealed to the management but it was unheeded. There was a conciliation proceeding and the management by its letter, dated 7-4-1971 reiterated their stand that the workman was not its employee and that the C.F.R.O. was the employer of the workman whose services were transferred from time to time from one colliery to another. The conciliation ended in a failure. So far as the management is concerned the workman in question is entitled to no relief. In that very written statement there is a portion styled as 'rejoinder' by the management to the union's statement of case as

submitted on behalf of the workmen. In the rejoinder portion it was stated that the workman was the employee of the C.R.O. and was transferred to the colliery concerned as Assistant Supervisor-cum-Overman from 6-6-66. That the workman was not the employee of the management. He was an employee of the C.R.O. whose services were lent to the colliery by the C.R.O. For the day-to-day administration he might be under the Manager of the colliery and this is related to the working condition but so far as conditions of service were concerned, the Manager of the management had no control as those were probably governed as per terms of his employment. The C.R.O. which was the employer of the concerned workman had recalled him from the colliery due to the disruption of the camp and also recalled the hostel Superintendent earlier. This document could not be accepted without explanation from the management as it combined both the written statement and the rejoinder. So, the management on 10th July, 1970 by a retition explained why in the same document both statement of case and rejoinder had been incorporated by the management. The explanation was satisfactory. The union had first filed its written statement. Long after that the management filed its statement of case in which it also traversed by way of rejoinder the statement of case filed by the union. So the explanation of the management was accepted.

4. The statement of case filed by the workman himself, as I have already observed, was accepted with certain observations as already mentioned. The workman's case as appeared from his own statement filed on 10th July, 1972 is as follows. He joined Chora No. 10 Pit colliery as Overman in 1966. He was arrested under a false case at the instance of the employer on 24-11-69 and remained in custody upto 24-1-70. While in jail custody he got a letter from the employer that he was discharged for misconduct. The workman in reply failed to state the contents of the letter, which was with the Vice-President of Colliery Mazdoor Sabha, Ranigani. On being released from jail the workman approached one Mr. Shaw, Agent of the colliery and requested him for the join. The Agent asked the workman to give a written undertaking that he might be allowed to work in the colliery so long as the case was pending at the Court. The workman gave an undertaking in writing and he was allowed to resume duty on and from 16th March, 1970. The workman saw the Vice-President of the Subcommittee functioning in the colliery under Colliery Mazdoor Sabha, Ranigani and the management of the colliery insisted upon the workman's cutting all connection with the union officially. The workman did not agree to the management's proposal and the employer being annoyed reported against the workman to C.R.O., Jharia, an organisation for recruiting and supplying labour and through which the workman was recruited. The workman does not know the contents of the report but on 10th July 1970 he got a letter sent by the Executive Officer, C.R.O. through the Colliery Manager in which it was stated that as the minor's hostel was abolished the workman was surplus to the C.R.O.'s requirement and was asked to report to the C.R.O.'s Head office at Jharia. In pursuance to that letter the workman was stopped from doing his duty. The workman approached the Manager and the Agent a number of times for his job as he was a permanent Overman but the management did not listen to the verbal and written application of the workman and the dispute was then taken up by Colliery Mazdoor Sabha, Ranigani of which the workman was then a member. The reference relates to the dispute that was raised by the union which espoused his cause before the Conciliation officer and on the failure of the conciliation proceeding, ultimately the dispute was referred to this Tribunal for adjudication under the terms as appearing in the Schedule to the order of reference. The workman asserts that he was an employee of the colliery and was paid by the colliery and that the C.R.O. was only a labour recruiting and supplying organisation and is treated as

commission agent only. The C.R.O. is not the principal employer responsible for appointment and discharge of Overman who is a technical hand. Management's action as well as that of C.R.O. is wholly unjustified, unlawful. So the workman prayed for an award being passed in answer to the reference holding that the action of the management in recommending withdrawal of the services of the workman and subsequent action of the C.R.O. in withdrawing the service of the workman *vide* its letter dated 10th July, 1970 is bad and unjustified. The workman also prayed for reinstatement to his post with full back wages and cost of reference.

5. The statement was placed in record subject to my order relating to the *locus standi* of the workman to come in his individual capacity as such in the proceeding to file a statement of his own case, and to represent himself in the case disregarding the union that had espoused its cause and filed its written statement of the case on behalf of the workman.

6. On the date fixed for hearing of the reference Sri Rajdeo Singh, General Secretary, Khan Mazdoor Sangh, Registered No. 9428, a union distinct and separate from the Colliery Mazdoor Sabha (CITU) filed a document of representation of the workman. The workman authorised Sri Rajdeo Singh, General Secretary, Khan Mazdoor Sangh to represent the workman in the reference proceeding. No evidence was adduced by either of the parties. The union concerned i.e. Colliery Mazdoor Sabha did not turn up though it got notice of the date of final hearing of the reference.

7. Mr. Mukherjee, learned Advocate for the management took several points in the nature of preliminary points regarding the *locus standi* of the workman to come in his individual capacity by filing a written statement of case and to represent his own case through Sri Raj Deo Singh, General Secretary of Khan Mazdoor Sangh a union which had no connection with the workman's cause that was espoused by another union that had filed the written statement in the case on behalf of the workman. Mr. Mukherjee further submitted referring to the terms of reference itself that the Coal Field Recruiting Organisation was not a party to this reference and that the Organisation was a supplier of labour to the collieries. On a colliery's requisition the Organisation places workman under the management for certain job in the colliery. The workman employed through C.R.O. were paid by the C.R.O. to whom the colliery made the payment. If the C.R.O. on the alleged recommendations of the management of the colliery recalled the workman concerned from the colliery as appearing under the terms of the reference, there could be no question as to the C.R.O.'s being not the employer of the workman concerned. As the C.R.O. is not a party to the reference, any award, if that could be rendered in favour of the workman would be abortive. In consonance with the terms of the reference the employer was none but the C.R.O., who was, if the award was rendered in favour of the workman, to reinstate the workman to his post although the C.R.O. is not a party to the reference.

8. Regarding the workman's filing its own statement of case and engaging Sri Rajdeo Singh to represent him in the reference at the hearing, Mr. Mukherjee submitted that the reference under adjudication came at the instance of the Colliery Mazdoor Sabha. The continuance of the reference proceedings by and at the instance of the individual workman disregarding the union altogether would take the colour of an individual dispute and would lose its collective feature which would render the reference incompetent in law. The workman in its own statement stated in paragraph 9 that when he was a member of Colliery Mazdoor Sabha, he made a complaint to that union which took up the cause of the workman and espoused his cause before the Conciliation Officer. Mr. Mukherjee submitted that there was no reason stated in his petition by the workman indicating any exceptional circumstance that impelled the workman to cut off all

connections with the Colliery Mazdoor Sabha (CITU) in course of this proceeding, necessitating the workman's representation of the case by himself by filing his own written statement and his representation at the hearing of the reference under Section 36 of the Industrial Disputes Act by the General Secretary of another union of which the workman is not a member. Mr. Singh submitted that he came under Section 36(c) of the Industrial Disputes Act to represent the workman at the hearing of the proceeding. He submitted that by his letter dated 4th July 1972 filed before this Tribunal the workman asserted that he ceased all connections with the union meaning the Colliery Mazdoor Sabha and as such he ceased to be a member at least on and from 4th July 1972 of the said union. So, Mr. Singh submitted that from 4th July 1972 the workman could be represented by Mr. Singh who is the General Secretary of Khan Mazdoor Sangh on the basis of the letter of authority given to him by the workman on 1st September 1972. So, Mr. Singh submitted that he could well represent at the hearing of the reference proceedings the workman concerned under the provisions of Section 36(c) of the Industrial Disputes Act.

9. Mr. Mukherjee pointed out to me a decision of the Supreme Court in the case of *Ramprasad Vishwakarma and Industrial Tribunal, Patna*, reported in 1961 I LLJ 504 which applies in all fours with the facts in the present case. No exceptional circumstance has been pleaded in any document submitted by the workman concerned. Therefore, as held by the Supreme Court in the decision quoted above, the workman can not ignore the union that had espoused its cause and at whose instance the Central Government made the reference under adjudication and which had also filed its written statement and documents on behalf of the workman for whom it presented till before 4th July 1972 when the workman came by a petition for leave to represent the case for himself by filing a separate written statement which he filed on 10th July 1972 stating that he had cut off all connections with the union meaning Colliery Mazdoor Sabha (CITU). So, the workman, as the law stands, when there is no exceptional circumstance, cannot come before this Tribunal to represent his case for himself by filing a statement of case as filed by him and by authorising Sri Rajdeo Singh to represent him i.e. the workman at the hearing of this proceeding. I, therefore, hold that the workman has no *locus standi* in view of the decision of the Supreme Court to come in its individual capacity to represent himself in this case and to get him represented at the hearing of the reference by Sri Rajdeo Singh even though technically Sri Singh may be competent to represent the workman under Section 36(c) of the Industrial Disputes Act.

10. But the main question posed by Mr. Mukherjee is whether this tribunal can have jurisdiction to entertain the reference. The industrial dispute as defined by Section 2(k) of the Act means any dispute or difference between the employer and employer, or between employer and workman, or workman and workman, which is connected with the employment or non-employment or the terms of employment or with the condition of labour of any person. The reference on analysis reveals as follows: (i) the management of Chora No. 10 Pit Colliery recommended to the Coal Field Recruiting Organisation to withdraw the services of the workman Sri S. K. Singh, Overman and, (ii) accepting such recommendation, the Coal Field Recruiting Organisation withdrew the services of the workman by its letter dated 10th July, 1970, and, (iii) whether the recommendation by the Colliery management and the action taken by C.F.R.O. on the recommendation as above could be justified. The management denied that it made any recommendation as alleged in the terms of reference. Assuming that the management made recommendations regarding the withdrawal of the services of Sri Singh, the question will be as to who took action on the recommendation. The answer is Coal Field Recruiting Organisation. What action it took. It withdrew the services of the

workman. A contract of employment is entered into by and between the employer and the employee, none else. Between the employer and the employee there cannot be any third person. If the Coal Field Recruiting Organisation is only the supplier of labourers to the colliery there could not be any contract of employment in the mine relating to the workman only between C.F.R.O. and the workman. On the employer's side there would be not only the management of the colliery but also the Coal Field Recruiting Organisation. If the employer was both the management of the colliery and the Coal Field Recruiting Organisation, then as the terms of the reference stands, of the two employers, one recommended to the other employer, that means the colliery management recommended to C.F.R.O. to withdraw the services of the workman concerned from the colliery. Accepting such recommendation, the other employer i.e. the C.F.R.O. by its letter dated 10th July, 1970 withdrew the workman from service of the two employers. This is the situation arising under the contract of employment, as envisaged under the terms of reference which clearly indicate that there are two employers, the C.F.R.O. and the management of the colliery. But the C.F.R.O. is not a party to the reference. Now, if the reference is entertained and an award is rendered in favour of the workman, the letter dated 10th July, 1970 withdrawing the services of the workman, issued by the C.F.R.O. is to be declared unlawful and unjustified. The C.F.R.O. is then to be directed to replace the services of the workman at the disposal of the colliery management for reinstatement. This may only be done if C.F.R.O. is a party to the reference. As the C.F.R.O. is not a party to the reference, any award in terms of the reference, if rendered in favour of the workman, would be abortive. The management was only a recommendatory authority but it was the C.F.R.O. that took positive action on the recommendation, and withdrew the services of the workman, evident from the precise words used in the terms of the reference. The management did not terminate the services of the workman nor did it dismiss the workman. If the management made recommendation adversely against the workman to the C.F.R.O., it is the C.F.R.O. as the terms of the reference show that withdrew the services of the workman concerned. Now, under the Mines Act there is a definition of the expression 'employed' under Section 2(h) of the Mines Act, 1952 which runs as follows: "A person is said to be employed in a mine, if he is working under appointment by or with the knowledge of the Manager, whether for wages or not, in any mining operation, or in cleaning or oiling any part of the machinery used in or about the mine or in any other kind of work, whatsoever incidental to or connected with the mining operation." The definition contains amongst other things, (a) that a person is said to be employed in a mine who works under an appointment by the manager; (b) or with the knowledge of the Manager. A person employed may thus be appointed by the Manager or being appointed by some other person may work in the mine with the knowledge of the Manager. So, a person appointed by the Manager of a Colliery is certainly an employee of the colliery, but a person appointed by any other person to work in the mine with the knowledge of the Manager and such person being so appointed by another person working in the mine under the management of and with the knowledge of the Manager, cannot be a person appointed by the Manager. A person appointed by the Manager in a mine is an employee of the management of mine but a person appointed by any other person other than the management of the mine but working in the mine, with the knowledge of such appointment, of the Manager, is not an employee of the management of the mine and the management of the mine is not an employer of such employee though such person may be employed in the mine and that with the knowledge of the Manager. As the reference stand in its terms the withdrawal from service of the Overman was effected on 10th July, 1970 by the C.F.R.O. and that this reference part is dependent on the other part

relating to the management's recommendation of withdrawal of services of the workman from the mine. Withdrawal of service, as in the terms of reference, means causing cession of service of the person employed in the mine. If the workman concerned was the employee of the management, his services under the management could have been terminated only at the instance of the management of the colliery. There could have been no earthly reason for the management to recommend as that mentioned in the terms of the reference. But if the workman was employee of any person, other than the management of the colliery, and worked in the mine with the knowledge of the Manager, being thus a person employed in the mine, under Section 2(h) of the Mines Act, 1952, the C.R.O. being such a person had the exclusive right to cause withdrawal of services of the workman employed in the mine with the knowledge of the management since the workman is the employee of the C.R.O. The terms of the reference in the words "subsequent action of the Coal Field Recruiting Organisation in withdrawing the services of the workman *vide* its letter dated 10th July, 1970 is justified" clearly indicate that the workman, coming within the definition of a person employed in the mine under Section 2(h) of the Mines Act, 1952, was not and could not be a person employed in the mine on the appointment given by the Manager of the colliery. The withdrawal of services of the workman by C.R.O. clearly indicates that while employed in the mine in question, the workman was not appointed by the Manager of the colliery, but being appointed by C.R.O. the workman was working in the mine with the knowledge of the Manager. So, as the terms of reference stand, the relationship of employer and employee never existed in between the workman and the management of the colliery, evident from the precise words used in terms of the reference as analysed above. Now, if both the C.R.O. and the management were the "employer" of the workman concerned, the words used in the terms of reference do not indicate that the actual withdrawal of the services of the workman from the colliery had been effected by a positive act done by the management of the colliery. The management of the colliery as the words used in the terms of reference show, only recommended, if at all recommended, the withdrawal of the services of the workman concerned but the positive action that was taken in withdrawing the services of the workman working in the mine in question was by the C.R.O. Accordingly, the relationship of the employer and the employee, if there was any, was existing between the C.R.O. and the workman concerned and not between the management of the colliery and the workman concerned. I have already observed that the C.R.O. is not a party to this reference. So, as the reference stands, there having had never been any relationship of employer and employee between the workman and the management of the colliery concerned, the alleged dispute is not an industrial dispute within Section 2(k) of the Industrial Disputes Act. Therefore, the reference is incompetent in law and the tribunal has no jurisdiction to adjudicate upon the reference in question.

I, therefore, reject the reference and render my award accordingly.

(Sd.) S. N. BAGCHI,

Dated, September 5, 1972.

Presiding Officer.

[No. L-19012/46/71-LRII.]

New Delhi, the 23rd September 1972

S.O. 2668.—In pursuance of section 7 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Calcutta, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Management of New Kunustoria Colliery, Post Office Toposi, District Burdwan and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 19th September, 1972.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT CALCUTTA

REFERENCE No. 100 OF 1971

PARTIES:

Employers in relation to the management of
Kunustoria Colliery,

AND

Their Workmen.

PRESENT:

Sri S. N. Bagchi—Presiding Officer.

APPEARANCES:

On behalf of Employers—Sri D. Narsingh, Advocate.

On behalf of Workmen—Absent.

STATE: West Bengal

INDUSTRY: Coal Mine

AWARD

By Order No. L/1912/3471-LRII, dated 3rd September, 1971 the Government of India, in the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment), referred the following dispute existing between the employers in relation to the management of Kunustoria Colliery and their workmen, to this Tribunal, for adjudication, namely:

"Whether the dismissal of Shri Alim Khan, Mining Sirdar of Kunustoria Colliery, Post Office Toposi, District Burdwan with effect from the 24th November, 1970* by the management is justified? If not, to what relief is the workmen entitled?"

The date was corrected to 21st November, 1972 as Corrigendum issued by the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment). *vide* Order No. L/1912/34/71-LRII, dated 19th February, 1972.)

2. Notices were issued on both the parties on receipt of the reference on 24th September 1971. On 22nd November, 1971 the management prayed for extension of time of file its written statement. It was extended as prayed for. On 1st December 1971 the written statement of the management was received and placed on record. On 16th March, 1972 a corrigendum to the original order of reference by the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment), Government of India, was received. Necessary correction was made in the original order of reference and was ordered to be put up on the date settled for fixing a date of hearing before the parties for consideration. On 31st July 1972 the case was fixed and was adjourned to 16th August, 1972 for fixing a date of hearing. On 16th August, 1972 the Personnel Officer of the management appeared but nobody appeared on behalf of the workman. On that date it was ordered that the legality of the corrigendum would be considered as well as its effect in law in view of the principles laid down by the Supreme Court in Dabur's case reported in 1967 II L.J. p. 863. The corrigendum was for the time being accepted subject to final determination as to its legality at the time of final hearing of the matter. The case was fixed for final hearing on 12th September, 1972. Parties were directed to take all steps regarding production of documents, etc., before the date fixed for hearing. The union did not appear on 12th September, 1972 but the management appeared through its learned Advocate.

3. Regarding the acceptance of the corrigendum and its legality the Tribunal passed an order holding that the same was not acceptable in law and inspite of the schedule to the reference regarding the date of dismissal of the workman being 24th November, 1970 must stand. Thereafter the learned Advocate for the management addressed the

tribunal on a preliminary point regarding the competency in law of the reference on the score that it was not an industrial dispute and that the reference as constituted could hardly be entertained and adjudicated upon by this tribunal.

4. I heard the learned Advocate at length on this preliminary point and reserved my award. The Union had sent an application on 7th September, 1972 which was received by this Tribunal on 12th September, 1972 when, however, none appeared for the union. The application relates to an adjournment of the hearing of the case. The union upto 12th September, 1972 neither appeared nor filed its statement of case. The reason for adjournment as stated in the application was not accepted as satisfactory and the application for adjournment was rejected. The case was then heard *ex-parte*. As the jurisdiction of the tribunal to entertain the reference as constituted was challenged by the management, so the tribunal had to hear the management before rendering an award on the reference.

5. The management in its written statement which was not traversed by the union stated that no dispute was raised before the employer and the union straight off went with its demand relating to the dispute under reference to the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Raniganj who submitted the failure report. So, the learned Advocate appearing for the management submitted that the case fell within the principles laid down by the Supreme Court in *Sindhu Resettlement Corporation's* case reported in 1968 1 LLJ p. 834 and *Fedders Lloyd Corporation's* case decided by the Delhi High Court and reported in F.L.R. 1970 (2) p. 343. It is clear from the letter of the union which is Annexure, marked Ext. M1, that the union by its letter dated 11th February, 1971 addressed to the Assistant Labour Commissioner, Central, Raniganj specifically stated that the workman was illegally and motivatedly dismissed with effect from 24th November, 1970 by the management. In that letter there is no reference as to whether any written or verbal representation was ever made either by the workman or by a substantial number of workmen or by the Union espousing the case of the workman before the management previous to the Union's approach espousing the cause of the workman to the Assistant Labour Commissioner, Central. So, it is clear from Ext. M1 as well as from the written statement of the management that neither the workman or any substantial number of workmen of the colliery concerned or the union espousing the cause of the individual workman had raised a demand relating to the dispute under reference before the management previous to the union's approach espousing the cause of the workman to the Assistant Labour Commissioner, Raniganj.

6. The union itself by its letter raised a dispute regarding the dismissal of the workman that had been effected on and from 24th November, 1970. Over that dispute the Conciliation Officer proceeded and gave its failure report. In the failure report the Conciliation officer reported that the dismissal was effected from 24th November, 1970 of the workman concerned. So, if it is presumed that with reference to the dismissal date 24th November, 1970 the union either verbally or in writing made a demand before the management at any time previous to its approach with such demand to the Assistant Labour Commissioner, Central, Raniganj, then it would be logically inconsistent if as stated in the corrigendum that the dismissal of the workman had been effected on and from 21st November, 1970. The union could not in such a situation have raised any dispute over the dismissal of the workman concerned with effect from 21st November, 1970 before the management previous to its approach to the Assistant Labour Commissioner, Central, Raniganj with a demand relating to the

dismissal of the workman concerned with effect from 24th November, 1970. The demand that the union may raise relating to the dispute before the management must be the same demand that it should raise relating to such dispute before the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central). There must be identity of the demand relating to the dispute first raised before the management and then raised before the Assistant Labour Commissioner. If the two demands are inconsistent it is logical to presume that there was no demand relating to the dispute under reference. This is the principle established by the decision in *Sindhu Resettlement Corporation's* case. If the demand is for retrenchment compensation and if there was no demand for reinstatement, the reference relating to reinstatement by the Government to the Tribunal would be without jurisdiction and the tribunal cannot entertain such a reference and adjudicate upon it. The similar situation has happened in this case. Ext. M1 the union's letter is that it raised the demand before the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Raniganj, relating to the dismissal of the workman effected from 24th November, 1970. In the failure report though the management did not appear before the Conciliation Officer, the Conciliation Officer while recording the union's view stated that the union represented before it that it had raised the dispute orally and in writing before the management which the management did not accept. If this is the position, the union raised a demand relating to the dispute over the dismissal of the workman effective on and from 24th November, 1970 as stated in its letter Ext. M1 as well as in the failure report. If that be the position it cannot be conceived that the union raised a demand relating to the dispute over the dismissal of the workman concerned effective from 21st of November, 1970. If the union's demand relating to the dispute over the dismissal of the workman effective from 21st November, 1970 was raised before the management previous to its approach to the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Raniganj, that demand relating to the dispute over the dismissal of the workman with effect from 21st November, 1970 can not be identical with the demand relating to the dispute raised by the union espousing the cause of the workman over the dismissal effective from 24th November, 1970, evident from the letter of the union, Ext. M1 and the failure report. Therefore, the logical conclusion is that if the corrigendum is accepted there was no demand relating to the dispute over the dismissal of the workman with effect from 21st November, 1970 made by the union before the management. If the corrigendum is accepted, the failure report and the letter Ext. M1 would show that a demand was made by the union relating to the dispute over the dismissal of the workman, effective not from 21st November, 1970 but from 24th of November, 1970. So, there is the patent conflict between either of such demands if at all made before the management as well as before the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Raniganj. In such a situation the contention of the management that regarding the dispute over the dismissal of the workman with effect from 24th November, 1970 no demand was raised by the union before the management espousing the cause of the workman before approaching with such demand to the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), is to be accepted. It is clear from the failure report and Ext. M1 that no demand relating to the dispute over the dismissal of the workman effective from 21st November, 1970 was raised by the union espousing the cause of the workman before the Assistant Labour Commissioner, Central, Raniganj. If I were to accept the corrigendum as legally effective that would have created a situation in which the reference itself with the corrigendum would fall within the mischief of law as laid down in *Sindhu Resettlement Corporation's* case and *Fedder Lloyd's* case for reasons I have just discussed. Again, if I accept that the demand relating to the dispute over the dismissal of the workman effective from 24th November, 1970 was raised by the union before the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), I hold that such demand relating to

such dispute had not been raised by the union espousing the cause of the workman before the management previous to its approach with such demand over the dispute in question to the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Raniganj. Therefore, the reference as made relating to the dispute over the dismissal of the workman with effect from 24th November, 1970 is not an industrial dispute within Section 2(k) of the Industrial Disputes Act and as such this tribunal has no jurisdiction either to entertain the reference or to adjudicate upon it.

In the result, the reference is rejected.

This is my award.

(Sd.) S. N. BAGCHI,
Presiding Officer.

Dated, September 14, 1972.

[No. L-19012/34/71-LRII.]

S.O. 2669.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 3, Dhanbad, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Kustore Colliery of Messrs. Raneegunge Coal Association Limited, Post Office Kustore, District Dhanbad and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 19th September, 1972.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL
TRIBUNAL NO. 3, DHANBAD

REFERENCE NO. 41 OF 1970

PRESENT:

Sri B. S. Tripathi, Presiding Officer.

PARTIES:

Employers in relation to Kustore Colliery of M/s. Raneegunge Coal Association

AND

Their workmen—represented by Secretary, Khan Mazdoor Congress, Jharia, P.O. Jharia, Dist. Dhanbad.

APPEARANCES:

For Employers.—Shri S. S. Mukherjee, Advocate, Shri J. N. P. Sahi, Labour and Law Adviser, Bharat Coking Coal Ltd, added as a party, vide order No. 10 dated 23rd May, 1972.

For Workmen.—Sri S. P. Singh, Secretary, Khan Mazdoor Congress.

INDUSTRY: Coal

STATE: Bihar.

Dhanbad, the 12th September, 1972

AWARD

The present reference arises out of Order No. 2/81/70-LRII dated the 7th/10th August, 1970 of the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour, Employment & Rehabilitation (Department of Labour & Employment) under Section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 in relation to an industrial dispute between the parties mentioned above, relating to matters specified in the Schedule of reference which is extracted below:

“Whether the action of the management of Kustore colliery of Messrs Raneegunge Coal Association Ltd., Post Office Kustore, District—Dhanbad in stopping Shri Sohan Bhuiyan, Coal Cutter, from work with effect from the 30th June, 1969 was justified? If not to what relief is he entitled?”

2. The parties concerned have settled the dispute amicably out of Court and have filed a Memorandum of Settlement duly signed by their representatives who verified the same before me and prayed for making an award in terms of the settlement.

3. I have carefully perused and considered the terms of settlement in the light of the reference and the cases of the parties and I find that the terms are quite fair and reasonable. There is no reason why an award shall not be made in terms and conditions of the Memorandum of settlement and I make the award accordingly. The Memorandum of Settlement shall form part of the award, and is attached thereto as Annexure ‘A’.

4. Let the award be submitted to the Central Govt. under Section 15 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

(Sd.) B. S. TRIPATHI,
Presiding Officer.

ANNEXURE ‘A’

BEFORE THE HON'BLE PRESIDING OFFICER,
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL
(NO. 3) AT DHANBAD

In the matter of:—

REFERENCE NO. 41 OF 1970

PARTIES:

Employers in relation to Kustore Colliery of M/s. Raneegunge Coal Association Ltd.

AND

Their Workmen.

Memorandum of Settlement

All the parties to the present proceedings have amicably settled the dispute involved in the present Reference on the terms hereinafter stated:—

(1) That Shri Sohan Bhuiyan (coal cutter) the workman concerned in the present Reference shall be employed by the management of Kustore Colliery of M/s. Raneegunge Coal Association Ltd. on and from the 11th September, 1972 as miner as a fresh recruit without any claim whatsoever for back wages, etc.

(2) In the event of the failure of the concerned workman to report for work within a fortnight from 11-9-72 the workman concerned shall have no right for re-employment etc. under this agreement.

(3) The above terms finally resolve the dispute between the parties and, therefore, there is no subsisting dispute for adjudication in the present Reference.

(4) The parties shall bear their own cost of proceedings.

It is, therefore, prayed that the Hon'ble Tribunal may be pleased to accept this settlement and to give its Award in terms thereof.

For the Employers:

(Sd.) Illegible.

Manager,

Kustore Colliery.

For the Workmen:

(Sd.) S. P. SINGH,

General Secretary,

Khan Mazdoor Congress.

For Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.

(Sd.) J. N. P. SAHI,

Labour and Law Adviser,

Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.

Dated 2nd September, 1972.

[No. 2/81/70-LRII.]

New Delhi, the 25th September, 1972

S.O. 2670.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal Calcutta, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Goenka Kajora Colliery, Post Office Ukhra, District Burdwan and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 21st September, 1972.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT CALCUTTA

REFERENCE NO. 101 OF 1971

PARTIES:

Employers in relation to the management of Goenka
Kajora Colliery,

AND

Their Workmen.

PRESENT:

Shri S. N. Bagchi, Presiding Officer.

APPEARANCES:

On behalf of Employers.—Sri S. N. Mishra, Agent.

On behalf of Workmen.—Sri B. S. Azad, General
Secretary, Khan Shramik Congress.

STATE: West Bengal.

INDUSTRY: Coal Mine.

AWARD

By Order No. L/1912/100/71-LRII, dated 18th September 1971, the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment), referred the following industrial dispute existing between the employers in relation to the management of Goenka Kajora Colliery and their workmen, to this Tribunal, for adjudication, namely:

“Whether the action of the management of Goenka Kajora Colliery, Post Office Ukhra, District Burdwan in refusing employment to Shri Banshidhar Ojha, Electric helper with effect from the 25th April, 1971, is justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled?”

2. To-day when the case came up for hearing the parties filed a memorandum of compromise. The terms in the memorandum of compromise appear to be just, fair and beneficial to the workman and are, therefore, recorded. Let an award be rendered in terms of the compromise petition which shall form part of the award.

(Sd.) S. N. BAGCHI, Presiding Officer.

Dated, 18th September, 1972.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, CALCUTTA

In the matter of

REFERENCE NO. 101 OF 1971

AND

In the matter of the Management in relation to
Goenka Kajora No. 12 pits colliery.

AND

Their workman represented by Khan Shramik Congress.

The humble joint petitioner of Compromise between the parties above named most respectfully

SHEWETH

1. That the parties herein jointly submit that without prejudice to the respective contentions of the parties in the pleadings submitted before the Hon'ble Tribunal, the parties herein have mutually settled the subject matter of the issue referred to adjudication proceedings in terms of Government Order dated the 18th September, 1971 on the following terms:—

(a) That the Management of Goenka Kajora No. 1&2 pits colliery, P.O. Ukhra, District Burdwan would pay within one week from the date of this joint petition of Compromise sum of Rs. 5.00 (Rupees Five hundred only) to Sri Banshidhar Ojha in full and final settlement of all his claims and/or dues upto date including the claims

of reinstatement as well as the subject matter of the Government Order dated 18th September, 1971.

(b) That Sri Banshidhar Ojha, the person concerned in the present reference No. 101 of 1971 pending before the Hon'ble Tribunal confirms the provisions of the present joint petition of Compromise.

(c) That the parties herein in terms of the present joint petition of compromise have mutually settled the subject matter of the present reference No. 101 of 1971 and the said Sri Banshidhar Ojha agrees and confirms the same.

2. The parties herein jointly submits that this Hon'ble Tribunal be pleased to consider the terms of compromise between the parties referred to above and as both the parties are not interested to contest relating to the said adjudication proceedings in view of the aforesaid terms of compromise mutually arrived at between the parties appropriate Award be made by this Hon'ble Tribunal.

Your petitioners therefore jointly pray that this Hon'ble Tribunal be pleased to consider the present joint petition of Compromise and make appropriate Award as it deems fit and proper.

And your petitioners as in duty bound shall ever pray.

3. It is agreed that the workman withdraws his demand of reinstatement.

Dated 17th September, 1972.

For and on behalf of

workman representing by
Khan Shramik Congress

(Sd.) Illegible
General Secretary,
Khan Shramik Congress,
P.O. Ukhra,
Distt. Burdwan.

For and on behalf of

Goenka Kajora No. 1&2 pits
Colliery

(Sd.) S.N. MISHRA,
Agent
Goenka Coal Co.
Goenka Kajora Colliery,
P. O. Ukhra (Burdwan)

Witness:

1. (Sd.) Illegible

2. (Sd.) Illegible

[No. L-19012/100/71-LRII.]

KARNAIL SINGH, Under Secy.

(Department of Labour and Employment)

New Delhi, the 20th September 1972

S.O. 2671.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal (No. 2), Bombay, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Messrs Timblo (Private) Limited, Margao, and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 12th September, 1972.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 2, BOMBAY

REFERENCE No. CGIT-23 OF 1969

EMPLOYERS IN RELATION TO THE MANAGEMENT OF MESSRS TIMBLO PRIVATE LIMITED.
MARGAO

AND

THEIR WORKMEN

PRESENT:

Shri N. K. Vani, Presiding Officer.

For the Employers.—(i) Shri G. M. Kothari, Advocate.

(ii) Shri S. V. Cuncolencar, Labour Officer and Accountant.

For the Workmen.—Shri George Vaz, General Secretary, Goa Mining Labour Welfare Union, Goa.

STATE: Goa, Deman and Diu. INDUSTRY: Iron Ore Mining

Bombay, the 19th August 1972

AWARD

By order No. 24/6/69-LRI(i), dated the 19th March 1969, the Government of India, in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment) in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) referred to this Tribunal for adjudication an industrial dispute existing between the employers in relation to the Management of Messrs Timblo Private Limited, Margao and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the schedule as mentioned below:—

SCHEDULE

Whether the action of the management of Messrs Timblo (Private) Limited, Margao, in implementing the final recommendations of the Central Wage Board for Iron Ore Mining Industry in respect of the workmen employed in their Iron Ore Mines with effect from the 1st January, 1968, and not from the 1st January, 1967, as accepted by the Government of India, is justified? If not, to what relief are the workmen entitled?"

2. The facts giving rise to this reference are as follows:—

- (i) On or about 3rd May, 1963, the Government of India constituted a Wage Board for the Iron Ore Mining Industry. The Board submitted its report to the Government of India on 29th April, 1964. The Government of India accepted the recommendations of the Board and requested the employers of the Iron Ore Mining Industry to implement the same.
- (ii) Goa Mining Labour Welfare Union representing the workmen working in the Iron Ore Industry served demands on the Employers calling upon them to implement the Wage Board recommendations. On account of the agitation in the Industry in Goa an agreement was reached between the Union and several employers including M/s Timblo Private Limited on 15th June, 1968 regarding implementation of the recommendations of the Wage Board.
- (iii) M/s Timblo Private Limited (hereinafter referred to as 'the company') implemented the Wage Board recommendations with effect from 1st January 1968 and not from 1st January 1967. The union therefore approached the management and the Assistant Labour Commissioner (C), Vasco-de-Gama asking him to intervene and calling upon the company to pay the workmen arrears of wages from 1st January 1967, to 31st December, 1967 implementing the Wage Board recommendations with effect from 1st January, 1967. The management, however, failed to implement the recommendations with effect from 1st January, 1967 and to pay the arrears for the period from 1st January 1967 to 31st December 1967. The Union therefore served a strike notice on 8th January, 1969. As the Government intervened and referred this dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication the strike was withdrawn.

3. On the receipt of the reference, notices were issued to the parties for filing their written statement.

4. The company has filed its written statement at Ex. 1/E and rejoinder at Ex. 3/E.

5. According to the company:

- (i) In view of the existing settlement dated the 15th January, 1963 Ex. 6/E covering the subject matter of the present reference, this reference is bad in law. This Tribunal has no jurisdiction to hear the same.
- (ii) As there was no reference to the Central Wage Board for the Iron Ore Industry as to whether its recommendations should be with retrospective effect, its direction giving effect to its recommendations with effect from 1st January 1967 is without jurisdiction.
- (iii) The present reference is malafide because the Central Government which referred this dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication accepted the recommendations of the Wage Board with retrospective effect.
- (iv) It is not just, proper and in the interests of industry to implement the recommendations of the Wage Board from 1st January, 1967 for reasons as mentioned in paras. 6 to 9 of the Ex. 1/E.
- (v) It has no capacity to bear the burden of paying the arrears of wages on account of implementation of the Wage Board recommendations with effect from 1st January 1967.
- (vi) As no Mine Owner or employer from Goa Region has implemented the Wage Board recommendations with effect from 1st January 1967 and as the Union has not insisted for payment from 1st January 1967 and as the Union has in many cases accepted the benefits of the recommendations from later period, there is no justification for implementing the Wage Board recommendations from 1st January 1967 in respect of this company.
- (vii) As it has suffered losses of 3,731 mandays during the past 2 years on account of workers irresponsible and illegal strikes, there is no justification or propriety in giving operation to the recommendations with effect from 1st January 1967.
- (viii) The Union is estopped from claiming implementation of the recommendations with effect from 1-1-1967 because it was made clear to the Union that the employer would not be in a position to give effect to the recommendations from 1-1-1967 while giving the benefits of the wage Board recommendations with effect from 1-1-1968.
- (ix) Normal principle is to recommend operation of a wage structure and other employment conditions basket with prospective effect from a future date. The Central Government accepted the Wage Board recommendations on 3-6-1967. They should have been normally brought into operation, if at all with effect from some date after such acceptance, and not from 1-1-1967.
- (x) Its action in implementing the final recommendations of the Central Wage Board for Iron Ore Mining Industry in respect of the workmen employed in its Iron Ore Mines with effect from 1-1-1968 and not from 1-1-1967 is justified.

6. The Goa Mining Labour Welfare Union for and on behalf of the workmen of Messrs Timblo Private Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as 'the Union') has filed written statement at Ex. 2/W.

7. According to the Union:

- (i) The Wage Board after recording, examining and considering the financial possibilities of the Iron Ore Mining Industry in the country made its recommendations unanimously and submitted its report to the Government of India. The Wage Board was constituted as a tripartite body with equal representation to the employers in the Iron Ore Mining Industry

and representatives of workers working in the industry and independent members. All the recommendations of the Wage Board were unanimous.

- (ii) It created 12 wage scales both for daily rated and monthly rated workmen and suitable scales for the clerical staff. It recommended a scheme of dearness allowance and also recommended a minimum wage and new rates of payment for the piece-rated workers working through contractors, and recommended a fitment formula besides a gratuity scheme. It recommended that the recommendations would come into effect from 1-1-1967 and remain in force for 5 years i.e. till 31-12-1971.
- (iii) As the Wage Boards were constituted by the Government of India as a result of national decisions, their decisions cannot be frouted by any party.
- (iv) The employers mentioned below from Goa Region paid arrears to their workmen and implemented the recommendations of the Wage Board for Iron Ore Mining Industry with effect from 1-1-1967.
 - (i) M/s. R. N. Bandecar.
 - (ii) M/s. S. Kantilal.
 - (iii) M/s. Salsetto Ore Private Ltd.
 - (iv) M/s. Dempo Mining Corporation Private Ltd. (formerly M/s. Gila Mineira Dempo & Souza Ltd. and M/s. M. M. Dempo and Co. Pvt. Ltd.)
 - (v) M/s. V. K. Salgaocar & Co. Pvt. Ltd.
 - (vi) M/s. Sesa Goa Pvt. Ltd.
 - (vii) M/s. Shantilal Khusaldas & Co. Pvt. Ltd.
 - (viii) M/s. Chowgule & Co. Pvt. Ltd.
- (v) The company's financial position is sound. It is in a position to bear the burden, of making payment to the employees on account of implementation of the recommendations of the Wage Board with effect from 1-1-1967.
- (vi) The Wage Board submitted its report to the Government on or about 29-4-1964. The Government of India accepted the said recommendations on 12-8-1966. The Wage Board gave sufficient time to the employers to implement the recommendations with effect from 1-1-1967.
- (vii) Under these circumstances there is no reason why these reasonable and fair recommendations should not be implemented by the company. Generally wage orders are implemented from the date when the reference is made either to the Tribunal or Wage Board and there is no reason why the company should not implement the recommendations with effect from 1-1-1967 when the Wage Board gave sufficient concession with regard to the time factor to the employers. There is no special case why this company should have a differential treatment and should give lesser benefits to its employees when a large number of employers in the industry in the region of Goa have implemented the recommendations with effect from 1-1-1967.
- (viii) In these circumstances, it is prayed that this Tribunal should make an award directing the company to implement the recommendations of the Wage Board with effect from 1-1-67.

8. The company has filed affidavit of Shri S. V. Cuncollencar at Ex. 24/E. Shri Cuncollencar has given his evidence on oath at Ex. 25/E, as a witness on behalf of the company.

9. The company has produced documents as mentioned below:

- Ex. 4/E(i) . Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet for the year 1966-67.
- Ex. 4/E(ii) . Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet for the year 1967-68.
- Ex. 4/E(iii) . Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet for the year 1968-69.
- Ex. 5/E . Statement of strikes and losses.
- Ex. 6/E . Memorandum of Settlement dated 15-1-1968.
- Ex. . . Statement of Period-wise liability
- Ex. 8/E . Statement of Export of Iron Ore from Goa.
- Ex. 9/E . Statement of Export of Iron Ore by Timblo Pvt. Ltd.
- Ex. 10/E . Statement showing comparative cost of production and export of Iron Ore.
- Ex. 11/E . Copy of letter dated 14-10-1967 sent by Goa Mineral Ore Exporters Association to the Minister for Labour.
- Ex. 12/E . Strike and losses due to strike in 1969.
- Ex. 13/E to
- Ex. 22/E . Paid up capital of various companies.
- Ex. 23/E . Staff members on record as on December, 1967.

10. The Union has produced a statement and settlements effected with various companies in Goa through the Assistant Labour Commissioner at Ex. 27/W. to 50/W.

11. Points for consideration are as follows:—

- (i) Whether the reference is bad in law?
- (ii) Whether the action of the management of Messrs Timblo Private Ltd., Margao, in implementing the final recommendations of the Central Wage Board for Iron Ore Mining Industry in respect of the workmen employed in Iron Ore Mines with effect from 1st January, 1968, and not from the 1st January, 1967, as accepted by the Government of India, is justified
- (iii) If not, to what relief are the workmen entitled
- (iv) What order?

12. My findings are as follows:—

- (i) No.
- (ii) No.
- (iii) As mentioned in the judgement.
- (iv) As per order.

Reasons

Point No. I

13. The learned Advocate Shri Kothari for the company contends that the present reference is bad in law and that this Court has no jurisdiction to entertain the same as the existing settlement dated 15-1-1968, Ex. 6/E between the parties covers the subject matter of the dispute. This contention is misconceived and not tenable.

14. It appears from the copy of the settlement dated 15-1-1968 Ex. 6/E that the terms of settlement were as follows.—

"Terms of The Settlement

- (1) It is agreed that the final recommendations of the Central Wage Board for Iron Ore Mining Industry as accepted by the Government of India in their resolution No. WB-2(3)/67 dated 3-6-1967 will be implemented with effect from 1-1-1968.

- (2) It is further agreed that the question of payment of arrears arising out of the implementation of the final recommendations of the Central Wage Board for Iron Ore Mining Industry for the period from 1-1-1967 to 31-12-1967 would be negotiated between the parties for settlement within 2 months from the date of this settlement. In the event of the parties failing to arrive at a mutual settlement, either of the parties would approach the Asstt. Labour Commissioner (C), Vasco-de-Gama.
- (3) The Union hereby withdraws its strike notice dated 25-9-1967 renewed on 20-12-1967.
- (4) It is agreed that the parties would submit their report on implementation on or before 15-12-1968 in respect of item (1) above, to the Asstt. Labour Commissioner (C), Vasco-de-Gama."

15. Terms of settlement clearly show that parties to this reference had agreed that the final recommendations of the Central Wage Board for Iron Ore Mining Industry as accepted by the Government of India in their resolution No. WB-2(3)/67 dated 3-6-1967 would be implemented with effect from 1-1-1968. There is no dispute about this before me in this reference.

16. Term 2 of the settlement referred to above shows that both the parties had agreed that the question of payment of arrears arising out of the implementation of the final recommendations of the Central Wage Board for Iron Ore Mining Industry for the period from 1-1-1967 to 31-12-1967 would be negotiated between the parties for settlement within 2 months from the date of the settlement and that in the event of the parties failing to arrive at a mutual settlement either of the parties would approach the Assistant Labour Commissioner (C), Vasco-de-Gama.

17. On reading the whole settlement and considering the terms 1 and 2 of the settlement together carefully it is clear that the intention of both the parties was to approach the Assistant Labour Commissioner (C) for considering the dispute as to whether arrears of wages for the period from 1-1-1967 to 31-12-1967 should be paid to the employees if the Wage Board recommendations are implemented with effect from 1-1-1967, in case they fail to settle this dispute in mutual negotiations. This means that this dispute is not included in term No. 1 of the settlement Ex. 6/E which is existing and binding on the parties. In my opinion the settlement Ex. 6/E does not cover the dispute raised in this reference but on the other hand it keeps the dispute open.

18. It is not the contention of the company that the Union had not approached the Assistant Labour Commissioner (C) for settling this dispute. The failure report of the Assistant Labour Commissioner (C) clearly shows that he could not bring about settlement between the parties in respect of this dispute and that he had to make report accordingly to the Government of India. It is only an account of the Failure of Conciliation report by the Asstt. Labour Commissioner (C) Vasco-de-Gama, the Central Government referred this dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication. It cannot be therefore said that this reference is bad in law and that this Tribunal has no jurisdiction to entertain the same. Hence my finding on point No. i is in the negative.

Point Nos. ii and iii.

19. Learned Advocate Shri Kothari for the company contends that the company's action in implementing the final recommendations of the Central Wage Board for Iron Ore Mining Industry in respect of the workmen employed in their Iron Ore Mines with effect from 1-1-1968 and not from 1-1-1967 is justified and that the employees are not entitled to any relief.

20. According to Shri Kothari-

- (i) The recommendations of the Central Wage Board for Iron Ore Mines are not statutory and they are not binding on the employers.

- (ii) The recommendations of the Central Wage Board for Iron Ore Mines have not taken into account any of the well established and settled principles of industrial law regarding industry cum region basis or determination of paying capacity or consideration of financial capacity of the industry in the Region and hence they do not have any persuasive weight also.
- (iii) This Tribunal is not bound by the Wage Board recommendations and it will have to examine independently, the Union's contention regarding implementation with effect from 1-1-1967 or 1-7-1967.
- (iv) The financial position of the employer is very bad as they have been suffering from losses year after year. These losses have come upto Rs. 20 lakhs and have eaten up the whole capital. There is no prospect for improvement of the financial position in the near future as the exports and sale prices are falling and cost of production is going up. There is keen international competition for the Goa Iron Ore.
- (v) The burden likely to be created if the demand is accepted would be in the vicinity of Rs. 1,63,000 for full year 1967 or Rs. Rs. 500/- for 6 months w.e.f. 1-7-1967 or so. The company has no capacity to bear this burden either wholly or partly.
- (vi) The bad financial position of the employers is partly accountable to the fact that the workers themselves have resorted to a number of illegal strikes during the short span of 3 years and by principles of fairplay, justice and equity they should not be allowed to take advantage of their wrong.
- (vii) There is no prevailing practice to prove that the Wage Board recommendations have been implemented by even majority of concerns with effect from 1-1-1967 or 1-7-1967. Out of 329 mine owners in Goa region majority have not at all implemented.
- (viii) Statement Ex. 27/W filed by the Assistant Labour Commissioner (C) also shows that the majority of the companies have not implemented the wage board recommendations with effect from 1-1-1967. None of the concerns amongst the 11 who have implemented Wage Board recommendations with effect from 1st July 1967 are comparable to the present employer.
- (ix) Even very big concerns like Chowgule, Sesa Goa and Dempo have not implemented the Wage Board Recommendations with effect from 1-1-1967.
- (x) The present employer is a small struggling concern in its infancy and naturally it cannot be pitted against the flourishing or the profit making concerns who might have implemented the Wage Board recommendations with effect from 1-7-1967 or so.
- (xi) The Tribunal, therefore, be pleased to dismiss the present reference and award cost to the employer.

21. Shri George Vaz, General Secretary of the Goa Mining Labour Welfare Union, says on behalf of the employees that the action of the management is not implementing the final recommendations of the Central Wage Board for Iron Ore Mining Industry in respect of the workmen employed in their Iron Ore Mines with effect from 1-7-1967 is not justified and that the employees should be paid arrears of wages for the period from 1-1-1967 to 31-12-1967 implementing the Wage Board recommendations with effect from 1-1-1967.

22. The recommendations of the Central Wage Board for Iron Ore Mining Industry are not statutory and they are not binding on the parties. But, in the present case both the parties have agreed by Memorandum

of Settlement dated 15-1-1968 Ex. 6/E to implement the Wage Board recommendations with effect from 1-1-1968. As they have agreed by consent to implement the Wage Board recommendations, the employer cannot now say that the Wage Board Recommendations are not binding on them as they are not statutory.

23. It is common ground that the Wage Board was constituted as a tripartite body with equal representation to the employers in the Iron Ore Mining Industry and representatives of workers working in the Industry and Independent members. The Wage Board after recording, examining and considering the financial possibilities of the Iron Ore Mining Industry in the country made its recommendations unanimously and submitted its report to the Government of India. The Government of India, in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation by its resolution No. WB 2(3)/67 dated 3-6-1967 accepted the said recommendations.

24. On the evidence of Shri S. V. Cuncolienear, Ex 25/E examined as a witness on behalf of the company, it is clear that the company is a member of Goa Mineral Ore Exporters Association, and it is also a member of Goa Mining Association. Goa Mineral Ore Exporters Association had representation on the Wage Board. They had given reply to the questionnaire issued by the Wage Board. In making unanimous recommendation of the Wage Board, the Goa Mineral Ore Exporters Association had a hand. As the present company is a member of the Association, it is not open to it now to say that the recommendations of the Wage Board for Iron Ore Mining Industry are not binding on it, because it is not statutory body.

25. It is contended by Shri Kothari that while making the recommendations the Wage Board has not taken into account any of the well established and settled principles of industrial law regarding industry cum region basis or determination of paying capacity or consideration of financial capacity of the industry in the region and on account of this they do not have any persuasive weight also.

26. From the Wage Board report it is clear that it considered the financial possibility of the Iron Ore Mining Industry in the country and then made its recommendations unanimously. It may be that it was not possible for the Wage Board to consider the financial capacity of each unit in each region in the Iron Ore Mining Industry. It has considered the question of high cost of living and other factors while making recommendations. Hence it cannot be said that these recommendations have no weight.

27. Shri Kothari further contends that this Tribunal is not bound by the Wage Board recommendations and it will have to examine independently whether its recommendations should be implemented with effect from 1-1-1967 or from a later date.

28. As the Wage Board is not a statutory body, its recommendations are not legally binding, but they can be taken into consideration, while considering the question whether they should be implemented with effect from 1-1-1967 or from 1-7-1967 or from a later date, because both the parties have agreed to implement the same with effect from 1-1-1968 by a settlement dated 15-1-1968 Ex. 6/E.

29. Shri Kothari for the company contends that if the Wage Board recommendations are implemented with effect from 1-1-1967 or from 1-7-1967, the company will have to pay amount amounting to Rs. 1.63 000 for the whole year and Rs. 81,500/- for 6 months w.e.f. 1-7-1967. The company has no capacity to bear the burden either wholly or partly and that it is heavily losing every year. There is no prospect for improvement of the financial position in the near future as the exports and sale prices are falling.

30. From the documentary evidence produced by the company and Shri Cuncolienear's evidence, it appears that the company is not making profits and that it is running in losses but the scrutiny of the documentary evidence on record shows that it is quite possible for the company to reduce its expenditure on other items and to give the wages to its employees as per recommendations of the Wage Board.

31. Admittedly the company has agreed to give the wage board benefits to its employees by implementing the wage board recommendations with effect from 1-1-1968, agreeing to discuss the dispute regarding its implementation with effect from 1-1-1967, and in case of failure to take the dispute to the Assistant Labour Commissioner. The failure of conciliation report of the Assistant Labour Commissioner (C) shows that the management had shown willingness before the Assistant Labour Commissioner (C) to implement the Wage Board recommendations with effect from 1-1-1967, but the Union was not agreeable to this. It can be inferred from this that the management is in a position to bear the additional liability by practising economy in its expenditure.

32. According to Shri Vaz:

(i) The company has argued its incapacity to meet this extra cost and to prove their argument they have also submitted financial statements and the Trading and Profit and Loss Accounts for their whole industry including their Barge Section and other establishments which are not covered by the Wage Board recommendations. The company's Trading and Profit and Loss Account for the years 1967, 1968 and 1969 each ending 31st March, as in Ex. 4/E(i), Ex. 4/E(ii) and Ex. 4/E(iii) have to be studied.

Ex. 4/E(i) 1967 Production Expenses Wages Rs. 8,78,099.72.

(this wage when the Wage Board recommendations had not become a part of wages).

Ex. 4/E(ii) 1968 Production Expenses Wages Rs. 6,27,256.70.

Ex. 4/E(iii) 1969 Production Expenses Wages Rs. 6,05,467.07.

Study of the three wages-bills gives us an indication as to what were the wages before implementation of the recommendations of the Central Wage Board for Iron Ore Mining Industry and after the recommendations were implemented. The wages for 1967 as compared with those for 1968 and 1969 do not indicate a huge extra burden and actually the 1968 and 1969 figures for wages (after implementation) shows a sizable drop of over Rs. 2,00,000/- when compared with the wages for 1967. Obviously the company has practised rationalisation to balance the wage bills and meet the extra cost that the implementation of the recommendations of the Wage Board will entail. This is as should be, because the Wage Board has said that if the companies practice economy and rationalisation it will not be difficult to meet the extra cost of labour that implementation of the Wage Board recommendations will entail. If the company extends the practice of economy to bring their establishment charges and costs down, it will not be impossible to make finance available to meet the expenses of paying the workers the Wage Board difference if the Wage Board recommendation is implemented from 1-1-1967.

(ii) Similarly, if we study the heading of salaries, we again do not observe any sharp rise.

Salaries

1967 Salaries to staff	.	.	Rs. 2,07,127.96
1968 Salaries to staff	.	.	Rs. 2,32,845.47
1969 Salaries to staff	.	.	Rs. 2,55,220.25

The difference in salary bill from 1967, before the Wage Board was implemented and in 1969 after the Wage Board was implemented is not more than Rs. 50,000. And this seems to be the exact extra burden the company is facing with the implementation programme. This can easily be met if the company practises greater economy and does not resort to generous contributions to political funds. In the notes to the profit and loss statement for 1967 it is documented that the establishment expenses for the said year include the following donations to two political parties.

1. Congress . . .	Rs. 50,667.00
2. S.S. Party. . .	Rs. 7,000.00
TOTAL . . .	Rs. 57,677.00

Here is a company which pleads their inability to meet the extra cost entailed by implementation of the recommendations of the Central Wage Board to their staff for the year 1967 making a contribution of Rs. 57,677.00 to political parties in the same year 1967.

(iii) A further study of the financial statements shows that there are only two directors, and that very large amounts are being paid to the said directors by way of lease rent, salaries, travelling expenses and motor car maintenance.

Lease Rent to a Director . . .	1966	Rs. 1,55,000.00
See Ex. 4/E(i) to (iii) . . .	1967	Rs. 3,10,000.00
	1968	Rs. 1,00,000.00
	1969	Rs. 1,60,000.00
Salaries to Director . . .	1967	Rs. 63,750.00
Motor car maintenance . . .	„	Rs. 99,629.82
Travelling expenses to . . .	„	Rs. 38,228.51
Director		
Salaries to Director . . .	1968	Rs. 60,000.00
Motor Car Maintenance . . .	„	Rs. 93,262.29
Travelling expenses for . . .	„	Rs. 60,133.17
Director . . .		
Salaries to Director . . .	1969	Rs. 60,800.00
Motor Maintenance . . .	„	Rs. 1,06,105.97
Travelling expenses for Director . . .	„	Rs. 39,600.50

Thus it will be seen that the directors take a sizable amount of the finances of the company. We will not grudge the Directors taking what they are taking from the Industry. But must the workers give up the slender benefits that the implementation of the Wage Board has given them for the first time since starting of the Iron Ore Industry fifteen years ago.

33. The Wage Board in its report in Para. 5.92 relating to paying capacity has observed as follows:—

“5.92 Taking an over all view of the present economic position of the industry and the future possibilities, both in regard to the internal consumption of iron ore and its export, the Board is satisfied that the position of the industry is good and likely to be better. The Board realises that cost of all items of expenditure, particularly of the stores, spare-parts, etc. is increasing and due to devaluation the imported materials are costing more. But the industry has been able to bear all these increases and it should not be difficult for the industry to absorb the wage increases which are of an unavoidable nature. It is difficult to ignore labour's argument that why their wages should not rise when their cost of living has increased enormously and when the industry is paying more for every other item of cost, why not for labour? In the Board's view the industry is in a position to bear the burden of wages that are being proposed by the Board.”

34. In short, considering the arguments advanced by Shri Vaz referred to above and the observations made

by the Wage Board in its report, Para. 5.92 and the documentary evidence on record produced by the company, I am of the view that it is quite possible for the company to bear the additional burden of wages on account of implementation of Wage Board recommendations with effect from some date prior to 1-1-1968. Hence in my opinion the contention raised by Shri Kothari that the Wage Board recommendations should not be implemented with effect from some date prior to 1-1-1968 as the company has no capacity to bear the burden cannot be accepted.

35. Shri Kothari contends that the Union has not proved from the evidence on record that there is prevailing practice to implement the Wage Board recommendations with effect from 1-1-1967 or from 1-7-1967.

36. According to him:

(i) Out of 329 mine-owners in Goa region majority have not at all implemented the Wage Board recommendations. Statement Ex. 27/W filed by the Assistant Labour Commissioner (C) also shows that the majority of the companies have not implemented the Wage Board Recommendations with effect from 1-1-1967, and none of the concerns amongst the 11 who have implemented Wage Board recommendations with effect from 1-7-1967 are comparable with the present employer and that even very big concerns like Chowgule, Sesa Goa and Dempo have not implemented the Wage Board recommendations with effect from 1-1-1967.

(ii) The present employer is a small struggling concern in its infancy and it cannot be pitted against the flourishing or profit making concerns who might have implemented the Wage Board recommendations with effect from 1-7-1967 or so.

37. Shri Vaz on the other hand contends that many mines have been closed down in Goa and that the number has come down to 120 from 329. There are in all 17 Exporter Mining Firms including Chowgule & Co. The following ten out of the seventeen exporters have implemented the recommendations of the Wage Board from 1-7-1967.

1. M/s. Chowgule & Co.
2. M/s. Sesa Goa Pvt. Ltd.
3. M/s. Mingoa Pvt. Ltd. (No separate agreement because it is part of M/s. Sesa Goa Pvt. Ltd.)
4. M/s. V. N. Bandekar.
5. M/s. V. M. Salgaocar & Bros. (and also their sister concern M/s. Salitho Ore Pvt. Ltd.)
6. M/s. V. S. Dempo Pvt. Ltd. (and also their sister concern M/s. Cia Mineira Dempo & Souza with a separate agreement.)
7. M/s. S. Khusaldas Bros.
8. M/s. S. Kantilal Pvt. Ltd.
9. M/s. Emco Pvt. Ltd.
10. M/s. Sociedade de Fomento Pvt. Ltd. (see special note of this company further.)

38. It appears that negligent number of companies have implemented the Wage Board recommendations with effect from 1st January, 1967.

39. As numbers of companies from Goa region exporting Iron Ore have implemented the Wage Board recommendations from 1-7-1967, the company in question should also implement the Wage Board recommendations from 1-7-1967 and not from 1-1-1967.

40. Shri Kothari for the company contends that the companies from Goa Region which have implemented the Wage Board recommendations with effect from 1-7-1967 are not comparable with the company in question which is a small struggling concern in its infancy. In support of this he relies on Ex. 13/E to 21/E, showing the paid up capital of various companies.

41. The company in question may not be as big as other companies but in my opinion it will not be difficult for this company to bear the burden of paying arrears of wages on account of implementation of the Wage Board recommendations with effect from 1-7-1967. Considering the company's expenditure referred to above I find that there is ample scope for effecting economy and to bear this burden of 6 months' arrears, (amounting to Rs. 81,500.)

42. Shri Kothari for the company contends that settlement Ex. 6/E was effected on 15-1-1968 because there was understanding that the Union will not claim implementation of the recommendations of the Wage Board with effect from 1-1-1967 or any date prior to 1-1-1968 and that on account of this the Union is estopped from claiming implementation from any date prior to 1-1-1968. This contention is misconceived.

43. Perusal of the settlement dated 15-1-1968 Ex. 6/E clearly shows that the Union is not estopped from claiming implementation of the Wage Board recommendations with effect from date prior to 1-1-1968. On the contrary settlement dated 15-1-1968 clearly shows that the dispute regarding payment of arrears arising out of implementation of the final recommendations of the Central Wage Board for Iron Ore Mining Industry for the period from 1-1-1967 to 31-12-1967 was to be negotiated. Hence it cannot be said that the Union is estopped from taking this stand.

44. Shri Kothari for the company contends that the Wage Board recommendations cannot be implemented with retrospective effect because the normal principle is to recommend operation of a wage structure and other employment conditions basket with prospective effect from a future date.

45. The Wage Board was constituted on 3-5-1963. The Government of India accepted its report on 3-6-1967. Para. 8.13 regarding period of enforcement of the recommendations is as follows:—

"8.13. The Board's recommendations are for a period of 5 years. They should take effect from 1st January, 1967 and remain in force till 31st December, 1971 in respect of all categories of workers to which the Board's recommendations would apply."

46. It depends upon facts and circumstances of each case, as to whether a particular order or recommendation should be given retrospective effect or not. In the present case, the company in question is admittedly a member of Goa Mineral Ore Exporters Association which had representation on the Wage Board. As the recommendations of the Wage Board were unanimous, it can be inferred that the company in question had also indirect hand and implied consent in making these recommendations, which were accepted by the Government. It cannot be therefore said that Wage Board recommendations cannot be given retrospective effect. Hence the contention raised by Shri Kothari cannot be accepted.

47. In this case, I am, however allowing implementation of the Wage Board recommendations with effect from 1-7-1967 only and not with retrospective effect from 1-1-1967.

48. In short it would be clear from the above discussions that the action of the company in implementing the final recommendations of the Central Wage Board for Iron Ore Mining Industry in respect of the workmen employed in their Iron Ore Mines with effect from 1-1-1968 is not justified. I am however of the view that the Wage Board recommendations should be implemented by the company in respect of its employees with effect from 1-7-1967 and the company should pay to its employees all arrears of wages, allowances etc. within one month from the date of publication of the Award on account of implementation of the Wage Board recommendations with effect from 1-7-1967.

Point No. iv.

49. In view of the above findings I pass the following order.

ORDER

- (i) It is hereby declared that action of the management of messrs Timblo (Private) Limited, Margao, in implementing the final recommendations of the Central Wage Board for Iron Ore Mining Industry in respect of the workmen employed in their Iron Ore Mines with effect from 1-1-1968 is not justified and that the same should be implemented with effect from 1-7-1967.
- (ii) The company is directed to implement the final recommendations of the Central Wage Board for Iron Ore Mining Industry in respect of the workmen employed in its Iron Ore Mines with effect from 1-7-1967 and to pay the arrears of wages, allowances etc. arising on account of the implementation of the Wage Board recommendations within one month from the date of publication of the Award.
- (iii) Award is made accordingly.
- (iv) No order as to costs.

Sd/- N. K. VAS, Presiding Officer.

Central Government Industrial Tribunal.
No. 2, Bombay.

[No. 24/6/69-LRI(i)/LRIV.]

S. S. SAHASRANAMAN, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Banking)

New Delhi, the 21st July 1972

S.O. 2672.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 53 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949), the Central Government, on the recommendation of the Reserve Bank of India, hereby declares that the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 19 of the said Act will not apply to the United Bank of India, Calcutta for a period of one year from the date of this notification, in so far as they relate to its holdings in the shares of the paid up value of Rs 6.56 lakhs of the Bengal Enamel Works Ltd., Calcutta.

[No. 14(3)-B. O. III/72.]

K. YESURATNAM, Under Secy.

वित्त मंत्रालय,

(बैंकिंग विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 21 जुलाई, 1972

एस० ओ० 2672:— बैंकिंग विनियमन अधिनियम 1949 (1949 का 10 वां) की धारा 53 में प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए भारत सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की सिफारिशों पर, एनद्वांग घोषणा करती है कि — इस अधिसूचना के जारी होने की तिथि से एक वर्ष की अवधि के लिए उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 19 की उपधारा (11) के उपबन्ध यूनाइटेड बैंक आफ इण्डिया, कलकत्ता पर लागू नहीं होंगे जहाँ तक इनका सम्बन्ध बैंक द्वारा बंगाल एनेमेल वर्क्स लिमिटेड, कलकत्ता के 6.56 लाख रुपये के चुकता मूल्य के शेयर धारण करने से है।

[संख्या 14(3)-बैंकिंग कार्य III/72]

के० येसुरत्तम, अव्वर सचिव।

(Department of Banking)

New Delhi, the 16th August 1972

S. O. 2673.— Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 4th August, 1972

LIABILITIES	Rs.	ASSETS	Rs.
Capital Paid Up	5,00,00,000	Notes	27,75,43,000
		Rupee Coin	4,40,000
Reserve Fund	150,00,00,000	Small Coin	4,14,000
National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund	209,00,00,000	Bills Purchased and Discounted:—	
		(a) Internal	3,97,20,000
		(b) External	406,39,50,000
		(c) Government Treasury Bills	
National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund	45,00,00,000	Balances Held Abroad*	149,26,79,000
		Investments**	455,12,10,000
National Industrial Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund	175,00,00,000	Loans and Advances to:—	
		(i) Central Government	6,68,00,000
		(ii) State Governments @	
Deposits:—		Loans and Advances to:—	
(a) Government		(i) Scheduled Commercial Banks †	2,76,70,000
(i) Central Government	54,82,42,000	(ii) State Co-operative Banks ††	166,70,74,000
(ii) State Governments	15,98,95,000	(iii) Others	5,91,47,000
(b) Banks.		Loans, Advances and Investments from National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund:—	
(i) Schedule Commercial Banks	256,64,13,000	(a) Loans and Advances to:—	
(ii) Scheduled State Co-operative Banks	14,42,45,000	(i) State Governments	53,69,64,000
(iii) Non-Scheduled State Co-operative Banks	96,63,000	(ii) State Co-operative Banks	21,29,62,000
(iv) Other Banks	42,19,000	(iii) Central Land Mortgage Bank	5,00,00,000
(c) Others	206,42,60,000	(iv) Agricultural Refinance Corporation	10,60,77,000
Bills Payable	55,48,71,000	(b) Investment in Central Land Mortgage Bank Debentures	29,13,25,000
Other Liabilities	287,56,96,000	Loans and Advances from National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund	92,39,14,000
		Loans and Advances to State Co-operative Banks	40,03,35,000
		Loans, Advances and Investments from National Industrial Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund	
		(a) Loans and Advances to the Development Bank	
		(b) Investment in bonds/debentures issued by the Development Bank	
		Other Assets	
Rupees	1476,75,04,000	Rupees	1476,75,04,000

*Includes Cash, Fixed Deposits and Short-term Securities

**Excluding Investments from the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund and the National Industrial Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund.

@Excluding Loans and Advances from the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund, but including temporary overdrafts to State Governments.

†Includes Rs. 92,00,000 advanced to Scheduled Commercial Banks against usance bills under Section 17 (4)(c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act.

††Excluding Loans and Advances from the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund and the National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund.

(Sd.) S. JAGANNATHAN,

Dated the 9th day of August 1972.

Governor.

An Account pursuant to the RESERVE BANK OF INDIA ACT, 1934, for the week ended the 4th day of August 1971

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.	Rs.	ASSETS	Rs.	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department.	27,75,43,000		Gold Coin and Bullion :—		
Notes in circulation	4722,51,14,000		(a) Held in India.	182,53,11,000	
Total Notes issued		4750,26,57,000	(b) Held outside India.		
			Foreign Securities.	221,65,38,000	
			TOTAL		394,18,49,000
			Rupee Coins		31,78,45,000
			Government of India Rupee Securities.		4324,29,63,000
			Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper.		
Total Liabilities.		4750,26,57,000	Total Assets.		4750,26,57,000

Dated 19th day of August 1972

(Sd.) S. JAGANNATHAN,
Governor.

[No. F-1(3)/72-B.Q.I.]

(बैंकिंग विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 16 अगस्त, 1972

का० आ० 2673.—4 अगस्त 1972 को रिज़र्व बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के बैंकिंग विभाग के कार्यकलाप का विवरण

देयताएं	रुपये	आस्तियाँ	रुपये
चुक्ता पूंजी	5,00,00,000	नोट	27,75,46,000
आरक्षित निधि	150,00,00,000	रुपये का सिक्का	4,40,000
राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण	209,00,00,000	छोटा सिक्का	4,14,000
(बीर्धकालीन क्रियाएं) निधि		खरीदे और भुनाये गये बिल	
राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण	45,00,00,000	(क) देशी	3,97,20,000
(स्थिरीकरण) निधि		(ख) विदेशी	..
राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक ऋण	175,00,00,000	(ग) सरकारी खजाना बिल	406,39,50,000
(बीर्धकालीन क्रियाएं) निधि		विदेशों में रखा हुआ बकाया*	149,26,79,000
जमाराशियाँ :—		निवेश**	455,12,10,000
(क) सरकारी		ऋण और अग्रिम :—	
(i) केन्द्रीय सरकार	54,82,42,000	(i) केन्द्रीय सरकार को	..
(ii) राज्य सरकारें	15,98,95,000	(ii) राज्य सरकारों को†	6,68,00,000
(ख) बैंक		ऋण और अग्रिम :—	
(i) अनुसूचित वाणिज्य बैंक	256,64,13,000	(i) अनुसूचित वाणिज्य बैंकों को ×	2,76,70,000
(ii) अनुसूचित राज्य सहकारी बैंक	14,42,45,000	(ii) राज्य सहकारी बैंकों को × ×	186,70,74,000
(iii) गैर अनुसूचित राज्य सहकारी बैंक	96,63,000	(iii) दूसरों को	5,91,47,000
(iv) अन्य बैंक	42,19,000	राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (बीर्धकालीन क्रियाएं)	
		निधि से ऋण, अग्रिम और निवेश	
		(क) ऋण और अग्रिम :—	
		(i) राज्य सरकारों को	53,69,64,000
		(ii) राज्य सहकारी बैंकों को	21,29,62,000
		(iii) केन्द्रीय भूमिबन्धक बैंकों को	..
		(iv) कृषि पुनर्वित्त निगम को	5,00,00,000

देयताएं	रुपये	आस्तियाँ	रुपये
(ग) अन्य	206,42,60,000	(ख) केन्द्रीय भूमिबन्धक बैंको के डिबेंचरों में निवेश राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (स्थिरीकरण) निधि से ऋण और अग्रिम	10,60,77,000
देय बिल	55,48,71,000	राज्य सहकारी बैंकों को ऋण और अग्रिम	29,13,25,000
अन्य देयताएँ	287,56,96,000	राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक ऋण (दीर्घकालीन क्रियाएँ)	
		निधि से ऋण, अग्रिम और निवेश	
		(क) विकास बैंक को ऋण और अग्रिम	92,31,94,000
		(ख) विकास बैंक द्वारा जारी किये गये बांडों/ डिबेंचरों में निवेश अन्य आस्तियाँ	40,03,35,000
रुपये	1476,75,04,000	रुपये	1476,75,04,000

*नकदी आवधिक जमा और अल्पकालीन प्रतिभूतियाँ शामिल हैं।

**राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (दीर्घकालीन क्रियाएँ) निधि और राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक ऋण (दीर्घकालीन क्रियाएँ) निधि में से किये गये निवेश शामिल नहीं हैं।

‡राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (दीर्घकालीन क्रियाएँ) निधि से प्रदत्त ऋण और अग्रिम शामिल नहीं हैं।

× रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया अधिनियम की धारा 17(4) (ग) के अधीन अनुसूचित वाणिज्य बैंकों को मीयादी बिलों पर अग्रिम दिये गये 90,00,000 रुपये शामिल हैं।

× × राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (दीर्घकालीन क्रियाएँ) निधि और राष्ट्रीय ऋण (स्थिरीकरण) निधि से प्रदत्त ऋण और अग्रिम शामिल नहीं हैं।
तारीख : 9 अगस्त 1972 (ह०) एस० जगन्नाथन, गवर्नर।

रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया अधिनियम, 1934 के अनुसरण में अगस्त 1972 की 4 तारीख को समाप्त हुए सप्ताह के लिए लेखा

इशू विभाग

देयताएँ	रुपये	रुपये	आस्तियाँ	रुपये	रुपये
बैंकिंग विभाग में रखे हुए नोट	27,75,43,000		सोने का सिक्का और बूलियन :—		
			(क) भारत में रखा हुआ	182,53,11,000	
संचलन में नोट	4722,51,14,000		(ख) भारत के बाहर रखा हुआ		
जारी किये गये कुल नोट		4750,26,57,000	विदेशी प्रतिभूतियाँ	211,65,38,000	
			जोड़		394,18,49,000
			रुपये का सिक्का		31,78,45,000
			भारत सरकार की रुपये प्रतिभूतियाँ		4324,29,63,000
			देशी विनिमय बिल और दूसरे वाणिज्य-पत्र		..
कुल देयताएँ		4750,26,57,000	कुल आस्तियाँ		4750,26,57,000

तारीख : 9 अगस्त 1972

(ह०) एस० जगन्नाथन, गवर्नर।

[सं० फा० 1(3)/72-बी०प्रो०I]

New Delhi, the 18th August 1972

S. O. 2674.—Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, as on the 11th August, 1972.

BANKING DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.	ASSETS	Rs.
Capital Paid Up	5,00,00,000	Notes Rupce Coin	40,78,65,000 4,89,000
Reserve Fund	1,50,00,00,000	Small Coin	4,77,000
National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund	209,00,00,000	Bills Purchased and Discounted:—	
		(a) Internal	2,30,92,000
		(b) External	
		(c) Government Treasury Bills	407,65,10,000
National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund	45,00,00,000	Balances Held Abroad*	145,38,77,000
		Investments**	466,65,66,000
National Industrial Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund	175,00,00,000	Loans and Advances to:—	
		(i) Central Government . . . . .	..
		(ii) State Governments@	10,30,00,000
Deposits:—		Loans and Advances to:—	
(a) Government		(i) Scheduled Commercial Banks†	5,76,75,000
(i) Central Government	51,76,77,000	(ii) State Co-operative Banks‡	167,21,21,000
(ii) State Governments	13,78,03,000	(iii) Others	6,08,97,000
(b) Banks		Loans, Advances and Investments from National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund	
(i) Scheduled Commercial Banks	271,35,70,000	(a) Loans and Advances to:—	
(ii) Scheduled State Co-operative Banks	13,09,95,000	(i) State Governments	53,69,03,000
(iii) Non-Scheduled State Co-operative Banks	96,79,000	(ii) State Co-operative Banks	21,73,98,000
(iv) Other Banks	45,92,000	(iii) Central Land Mortgage Banks . . . . .	..
		(iv) Agricultural Refinance Corporation	5,00,00,000
(c) Others	2,41,02,98,000	(b) Investment in Central and Mortgage Bank Debentures Loans and Advances from National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund	10,60,77,000
Bills Payable	43,63,36,000	Loans and Advances to State Co-operative Banks	28,80,73,000
Other Liabilities	2,80,94,95,000	Loans, Advances and Investments from National Industrial Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund	
		(a) Loans and Advances to the Development Bank	92,31,94,000
		(b) Investment in Bonds/debentures issued by the Development Bank . . . . .	..
		Other Assets	36,62,31,000
	Rupees		Rupees
	15,01,04,45,000		15,01,04,45,000

*Includes Cash, Fixed Deposits and Short-term Securities.

** Excluding Investments from the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund and the National Industrial Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund.

@Excluding Loans and Advances from the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund.

†Includes Rs. 2,90,00,000 advanced to scheduled commercial banks against usance bills under Section 17(4)(c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act.

‡Excluding Loans and Advances from the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund and the National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund.

(Sd.) P. N. DAMRY,
Dy. Governor.

Dated the 16th day of August, 1972.

An Account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 7th day of July, 1972

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.	Rs.	ASSETS	Rs.	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	40,78,65,000		Gold Coin and Bullion :—		
Notes in Circulation	47,59,66,17,000		(a) Held in India	1,82,53,11,000	
Total Notes Issued	48,00,44,82,000		(b) Held outside India . . . . .	..
			Foreign Securities	2,11,65,38,000	
			Rupee Coin		
			Government of India Rupee		3,94,18,49,000
			Securities		31,96,43,000
			Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper		43,74,29,90,000
Total Liabilities	48,00,44,82,000		Total Assets		48,00,44,82,000

(Sd.) P. N. DAMRY,
Dy. Governor.

[No. F. 1(3)/72-B.O. I.]

Dated the 16th day of August, 1972.

नई दिल्ली, 18 अगस्त, 1972

का० प्रा० 2674.—11 अगस्त, 1972 को रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया के कार्यकलाप का विवरण

बैंकिंग विभाग

देयताएं	रुपये	प्रास्तियां	रुपये
चुक्ता पूंजी	5,00,00,000	नोट	40,78,65,000
प्रारक्षित निधि	150,00,00,000	रुपये का सिक्का	4,89,000
राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (दीर्घकालीन क्रियाएं) निधि	209,00,00,000	छोटा सिक्का	4,77,000
राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (स्थिरीकरण) निधि	45,00,00,000	खरीदे और भुनाये गये बिल :—	
राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक ऋण (दीर्घकालीन क्रियाएं) निधि	175,00,00,000	(क) देशी	2,30,92,000
जमा राशियां :—		(ख) विदेशी . . . . .	..
(क) सरकारी		(ग) सरकारी खजाना बिल	407,65,10,000
(i) केन्द्रीय सरकार	51,76,77,000	विदेशों में रखा हुआ बकाया*	145,68,77,000
(ii) राज्य सरकारें	13,78,03,000	निवेश**	466,65,66,000
(ख) बैंक		ऋण और अग्रिम :—	
(i) अनुसूचित वाणिज्य बैंक	271,35,50,000	(i) केन्द्रीय सरकार को . . . . .	..
(ii) अनुसूचित राज्य सहकारी बैंक	13,09,95,000	(ii) राज्य सरकारों को †	10,30,00,000
(iii) गैर अनुसूचित राज्य सहकारी बैंक	96,79,000	ऋण और अग्रिम :—	
(iv) अन्य बैंक	45,92,000	(i) अनुसूचित वाणिज्य बैंकों को**	5,76,75,000
		(ii) राज्य सहकारी बैंकों को ††	167,21,21,000
		(iii) दूसरों को	6,08,97,000
		राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (दीर्घकालीन क्रियाएं) निधि से ऋण, अग्रिम और निवेश	
		(क) ऋण और अग्रिम :—	
		(i) राज्य सरकारों को	53,69,03,000
		(ii) राज्य सहकारी बैंकों को	21,73,98,000
		(iii) केन्द्रीय भूमिबन्धक बैंकों को . . . . .	..
		(iv) कृषि पुनर्वित्त निगम को	5,00,00,000

देयताएं	रुपये	आस्तियां	रुपये
(ग) अन्य	241,02,98,000	(ख) केन्द्रीय भूमिबन्धक बैंको के डिबेंचरों में निवेश राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (स्थिरीकरण) निधि से ऋण और अग्रिम	10,60,77,000
देय बिल	43,63,36,000	राज्य सहकारी बैंको को ऋण और अग्रिम राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक ऋण (दीर्घकालीन क्रियाएं) निधि से	28,80,73,000
अन्य देयताएं	280,94.95,000	ऋण अग्रिम और निवेश (क) विकास बैंक को ऋण और अग्रिम	92,31,94,000
		(ख) विकास बैंक द्वारा जारी किये गये बांडों/डिबेंचरों में निवेश . . . . .	..
		अन्य आस्तियां	36,62,31,000
			1501,04,45,00
रुपये	1501,40,45,000	रुपये	1501,04,45,00

*नकदी, आवधिक जमा और अल्पकालीन प्रतिभूतियां शामिल हैं।

**राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (दीर्घकालीन क्रियाएं) निधि और राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक ऋण (दीर्घकालीन क्रियाएं) निधि में से किये गये निवेश शामिल नहीं हैं।

राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (दीर्घकालीन क्रियाएं) निधि से प्रदत्त ऋण और अग्रिम शामिल नहीं हैं। परन्तु राज्य सरकारों के लिए अस्थाई ओवर ड्राफ्ट शामिल हैं।

†रिजर्व बैंक ऑफ इंडिया अधिनियम की धारा 17(4)(ग) के अधीन अनुसूचित वाणिज्य बैंको को मीयादी बिलों पर अग्रिम दिये गये 2,90,00,000/- रुपये शामिल हैं।

††राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (दीर्घकालीन क्रियाएं) निधि और राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (स्थिरीकरण) निधि से प्रदत्त ऋण और अग्रिम शामिल नहीं हैं।

तारीख : 16 अगस्त, 1972

(ह०) पी० एन० डमरी,
उप-गवर्नर।

रिजर्व बैंक ऑफ इंडिया अधिनियम, 1934 के अनुसरण में अगस्त 1972 की 11 तारीख को समाप्त हुए सप्ताह के लिए लेखा

इशू विभाग

देयताएं	रुपये	रुपये	आस्तियां	रुपये	रुपये
बैंकिंग विभाग में रखे हुए नोट	40,78,65,000		सोने का सिक्का और बुलियन :-		
			(क) भारत में रखा हुआ	182,53,11,000	
संचलन में नोट	4759,66,17,000		(ख) भारत के बाहर रखा हुआ		
			विदेशी प्रतिभूतियां	211,65,38,000	

देयताएं	रुपये	आस्तियां	रुपये
जारी किये गये			
कुल नोट	4800,44,82,000	जोड़	394,18,49,000
		रुपये का सिक्का	31,96,43,000
		भारत सरकार की	
		रुपया प्रति-	
		मूर्तियां	4374,29,90,000
		देशी विनिमय	
		प्रमाण और	
		दूसरे वाणिज्य	
		पत्र	
कुल देयताएं	4800,44,82,000	कुल आस्तियां	4800,44,82,000

तारीख : 16 अगस्त, 1972

(हं०) पी० एन० डमरी,
उप-नावर्कर ।

[सं० फ० 1(3)/72-बी० ओ० I]

New Delhi, the 25th August 1972

S. 1675.—Statement of Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, as on the 14th July, 1972

BANKING DEPARTMENT

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Capital Paid Up	5,00,00,000	Notes	22,40,05,000
Reserve Fund	150,00,00,000	Rupee Coin	4,67,000
		Small Coin	2,40,000
National agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund	209,00,00,000	Bills Purchased and Discounted :—	
National agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund	45,00,00,000	(a) Internal	1,50,36,000
		(b) External	
		(c) Government Treasury Bills	414,25,63,000
		Balances Held Abroad*	144,61,02,000
		Investments**	292,57,90,000
National Industrial credit (Long Term Operations) Fund	175,00,00,000	Loans and Advances to:—	
Deposits:		(i) Central Government	
(a) Government		(ii) State Governments@	17,09,55,000
(i) Central Government	50,40,65,000	Loans and Advances to:	
(ii) State Governments	9,18,92,000	(i) Scheduled Commercial Banks†	2,24,15,000
(b) Banks		(ii) State Co-operative Banks††	168,70,58,000
(i) Scheduled Commercial Banks	215,03,32,000	(iii) Others	5,60,97,000
(ii) Scheduled State Co-operative Banks	13,03,90,000	Loans, Advances and Investments From National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund:	
(iii) Non-Scheduled State Co-operative Banks	96,84,000	(a) Loans and Advances to:	
(iv) Other Banks	31,22,000	(i) State Governments	53,69,03,000
(c) Others	112,33,77,000	(ii) State Co-operative Banks	21,78,71,000
		(iv) Agricultural Refinance Corporation	5,00,00,000
		(b) Investment in Central Land Mortgage Bank Debentures	10,61,72,000
		Loans and Advances from National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund :	
		Loans, and Advances to State Co-operative Banks	28,55,56,000
		Loans, Advances and Investments from National Industrial Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund :	
		(a) Loans and Advances to the Development Bank	92,31,94,000

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Bills Payable	53,39,67,000	(b) Investment in bonds/debentures issued by the Development Bank	36,58,70,000
Other Liabilities	278,94,55,000	Other Assets	1317,62,94,000
Rupees	1317,62,94,000		

* Includes cash, Fixed Deposits and Short-term Securities.

** Excluding Investments from the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund and the National Industrial Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund.

@ Excluding Loans and Advances from the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund.

† Includes Rs. 50,00,000 advanced to scheduled commercial banks against usance bills under Section 17 (4) (c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act.

†† Excluding Loans and Advances from the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund and the National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund.

(Sd.) S. JAGANNATHAN,
Governor.

Dated the 23rd day of August, 1972.

An Account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 18th day of August, 1972

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

Liabilities	Rs.	Rs.	Assets	Rs.	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	22,40,05,000		Gold Coin and Bullion :		
Notes in circulation	47,29,24,69,000		(a) Held in India	182,53,11,000	
Total Notes issued	47,51,64,74,000		(b) Held outside India . . . . .	..
			Foreign Securities	211,65,38,000	
			TOTAL	394,18,49,000	
			Rupee Coin		33,16,05,000
			Government of India Rupee		4324,30,20,000
			Securities		..
			Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper . . . . .		..
Total Liabilities	47,51,64,74,000		Total Assets	47,51,64,74,000	

(Sd.) S. JAGANNATHAN,
Governor.

Dated the 23rd day of August, 1972.

[No. F. 1(3)/72-B.O.I.]

नई दिल्ली, 25 अगस्त, 1972

का० आ० 2675.--18 अगस्त 1972 को रिजर्व बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के बैंकिंग विभाग के कार्यकलाप का विवरण

देयताएं	रुपये	घास्तियां	रुपये
चुक्ता पूंजी	5,00,00,000	नोट	22,40,05,000
प्रारक्षित निधि	150,00,00,000	रुपये का सिक्का	4,67,000
राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण		छोटा सिक्का	2,40,000
(दीर्घकालीन क्रियाएं) निधि	209,00,00,000	खरीदे और भुनाये गये बिल :--	
राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण		(क) देशी	1,50,36,000
(स्थिरीकरण) निधि	45,00,00,000	(ख) विदेशी . . . . .	..
राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक ऋण		(ग) सरकारी खजाना बिल	414,25,63,000
(दीर्घकालीन क्रियाएं) निधि	175,00,00,000	विदेशों में रखा हुआ बकाया*	144,61,02,000

देयताएं	रुपये	आस्तियां	रुपये
जमाराशियां :—		निवेश**	292,57,90,000
(क) सरकारी		ऋण और अग्रिम :—	
(i) केन्द्रीय सरकार	50,40,65,000	(i) केन्द्रीय सरकार को	..
(ii) राज्य सरकारें	9,18,92,000	(ii) राज्य सरकारों को@	17,09,55,000
(ख) बैंक		ऋण और अग्रिम :—	
(i) अनुसूचित वाणिज्य बैंक	215,03,32,000	(i) अनुसूचित वाणिज्य बैंकों को†	2,24,15,000
(ii) अनुसूचित राज्य सहकारी बैंक ‡	13,03,90,000	(ii) राज्य सहकारी बैंकों को††	168,70,58,000
(iii) गैर अनुसूचित राज्य सहकारी बैंक]	96,84,000	(iii) दूसरों को	5,60,97,000
(iv) अन्य बैंक	31,22,000	राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (दीर्घकालीन क्रियाएं) निधि से ऋण, अग्रिम और निवेश	
(ग) अन्य	112,33,77,000	(क) ऋण और अग्रिम :—	
		(i) राज्य सरकारों को	53,69,03,000
		(ii) राज्य सहकारी बैंकों को	21,78,71,000
		(iii) केन्द्रीय भूमिबन्धक बैंकों को	..
		(iv) कृषि पुनर्वित्त निगम को	5,00,00,000
देय बिल	53,39,67,000	(ख) केन्द्रीय भूमिबन्धक बैंकों के डिबेंचरों में निवेश	10,61,72,000
अन्य देयताएं	178,94,65,000	राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (स्थिरीकरण) निधि से ऋण और अग्रिम	
		राज्य सहकारी बैंकों को ऋण और अग्रिम	28,55,56,000
		राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक ऋण (दीर्घकालीन क्रियाएं) निधि से ऋण, अग्रिम और निवेश	
		(क) विकास बैंक को ऋण और अग्रिम	92,31,94,000
		(ख) विकास बैंक द्वारा जारी किये गये बांडों/डिबेंचरों में निवेश	..
		अन्य आस्तियां	36,58,70,000
	रुपये 1317,62,94,000		रुपये 1317,62,94,000

*नकदी, आवधिक जमा और अल्पकालीन प्रतिभूतियां शामिल हैं।

**राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (दीर्घकालीन क्रियाएं) निधि और राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक ऋण (दीर्घकालीन क्रियाएं) निधि में से किये गये निवेश शामिल नहीं हैं।

@राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (दीर्घकालीन क्रियाएं) निधि से प्रदत्त ऋण और अग्रिम शामिल नहीं हैं।

†रिजर्व बैंक ऑफ इंडिया अधिनियम की धारा 17(4) (ग) के अधीन अनुसूचित वाणिज्य बैंकों को सीयादी बिलों पर अग्रिम दिये गये 50,00,000/- रुपये शामिल हैं।

‡कृषि ऋण (दीर्घकालीन क्रियाएं) निधि और राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (स्थिरीकरण) निधि से प्रदत्त ऋण और अग्रिम शामिल नहीं हैं।

रिजर्व बैंक ऑफ इंडिया अधिनियम, 1934 के अनुसरण में अगस्त, 1972 की 18 तारीख की समाप्त हुए सप्ताह के लिए लेखा

दशू विभाग

देयताएं	रुपये	रुपये	आस्तियां	रुपये	रुपये
बैंकिंग विभाग में			सोने का सिक्का और बुलियन:—		
रखे हुए नोट	22,40,05,000		(क) भारत में रखा हुआ	182,53,11,000	
संचालन में नोट	4729,24,69,000		(ख) भारत के बाहर रखा हुआ	..	
			विदेशी प्रतिभूतियां	211,65,38,000	
जारी किये गये					
कुल नोट		4751,64,74,000	जोड़		394,18,49,000
			रुपये का सिक्का		83,16,05,000
			भारत सरकार की रुपया प्रतिभूतियां		4324,30,20,000
			देशी विनिमय बिल और दूसरे वाणिज्य-पत्र		..
कुल देयताएं		4751,64,74,000	कुल आस्तियां		4751,64,74,000
तारीख : 23 अगस्त, 1972			(ह०) एस० जगन्नाथन, गवर्नर		
			[स० फा० 1(3)/72-बी० प्रो०]		

New Delhi, the 7th September 1972

S. O. 2676.—Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, as on the 1st September, 1972

BANKING DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.	ASSETS	Rs.
Capital Paid Up	5,00,00,000	Notes	58,95,04,000
Reserve Fund	150,00,00,000	Rupee Coin	5,53,000
National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund	209,00,00,000	Small Coin	2,71,000
National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund	45,00,00,000	Bills Purchased and Discounted :—	
National Industrial Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund	175,00,00,000	(a) Internal	1,41,90,000
Deposits:—		(b) External . . . . .	..
(a) Government		(c) Government Treasury Bills	416,07,02,000
(i) Central Government	54,88,48,000	Balances Held Abroad*	141,77,29,000
(ii) State Governments	25,64,91,000	Investments**	378,78,47,000
(b) Banks		Loans and Advances to:—	
(i) Scheduled Commercial Banks	274,13,96,000	(i) Central Government . . . . .	..
(ii) Scheduled State Co-operative Banks	11,83,57,000	(ii) State Governments@.	6,14,00,000
(iii) Non-Scheduled State Co-operative Banks	96,64,000	Loans and Advances to:—	
(iv) Other Banks	46,08,000	(i) Scheduled Commercial Banks†	2,63,00,000
(c) Others	117,57,97,000	(ii) State Co-operative Banks††	177,49,76,000
Bills Payable	42,08,82,000	(iii) Others	5,78,97,000
Other Liabilities	326,47,19,000	Loans, Advances and Investments from National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund	
Rupees	1437,57,62,000	(a) Loans and Advances to:—	
		(i) State Governments	53,68,83,000
		(ii) State Co-operative Banks	21,62,35,000
		(iii) Central Land Mortgage Banks . . . . .	..
		(iv) Agricultural Refinance Corporation	5,00,00,000
		(b) Investment in Central Land Mortgage Bank	
		Debentures Loans and Advances from National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund	10,60,85,000
		Loans and Advances to State Co-operative Banks	28,69,08,000
		Loans, Advances and Investments from National Industrial Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund	
		(a) Loans and Advances to the Development Bank	92,31,94,000
		(b) Investment in bonds/debentures issued by the Development Bank . . . . .	..
		Other Assets	36,50,86,000
		Rupees	1437,57,62,000

* Includes Cash, Fixed Deposits and Short-term Securities.

**Excluding Investments from the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund and the National Industrial Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund.

@Excluding Loans and Advances from the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund,

†Includes Rs. Nil advanced to scheduled commercial banks against usance bills under Section 17(4)(c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act.

††Excluding Loans and Advances from the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund and the National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund.

Dated the 6th day of September, 1972,

(Sd.) S. JAGANNATHAN,
Governor,

An Account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 1st day of September, 1972

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

Liabilities	Rs.	Rs.	Assets	Rs.	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	58,95,04,000		Gold Coin and Bullion :—		
Notes in circulation	4604,70,58,000		(a) Held in India	182,53,11,000	
Total Notes issued		4663,65,62,000	(b) Held outside India . . . . .	..
			Foreign Securities	211,65,38,000	
			TOTAL		394,18,49,000
			Rupee Coin		35,16,11,000
			Government of India	Rupee	
			Securities		4234,31,02,000
			Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper . . . . .		..
Total Liabilities		4663,65,62,000	Total Assets		4663,65,62,000

Dated the 6th day of September 1972

(Sd.) S. JAGANNATHAN, Governor.

[No. F. 1(3)/72-B.O. I.]

C. W. MIRCHANDANI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 7 सितम्बर, 1972

का० आ० 2676-1 सितम्बर 1972 को रिज़र्व बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के बैंकिंग विभाग के कार्यकलाप का विवरण

देयताएं	रुपये	प्राप्तियां	रुपये
चुक्ता पूंजी	5,00,00,000	नोट	58,95,04,000
भारक्षित निधि	150,00,00,000	रुपये का सिक्का	5,55,000
राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (दीर्घकालीन क्रियाएं) निधि	209,00,00,000	छोटा सिक्का	2,71,000
राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (स्थिरीकरण) निधि	45,00,00,000	खरीदे और भुनाये गये बिल :—	
राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक ऋण (दीर्घकालीन क्रियाएं) निधि	175,00,00,000	(क) देशी	1,41,90,000
जमा राशियां :—		(ख) विदेशी . . . . .	..
(क) सरकारी		(ग) सरकारी खजाना बिल	416,07,02,000
(i) केन्द्रीय सरकार	54,88,48,000	विदेशों में रखा हुआ बकाया*	141,77,29,000
(ii) राज्य सरकारें	25,64,91,000	निवेश**	378,78,47,000
(ख) बैंक		ऋण और अग्रिम	
(i) अनुसूचित वाणिज्य बैंक	274,13,96,000	(i) केन्द्रीय सरकार को . . . . .	..
(ii) अनुसूचित राज्य सहकारी बैंक	11,33,57,000	(ii) राज्य सरकारों को @	6,14,00,000
(iii) गैर-अनुसूचित राज्य सहकारी बैंक	96,64,000	ऋण और अग्रिम :—	
(iv) अन्य बैंक	46,08,000	(i) अनुसूचित वाणिज्य बैंकों को†	2,63,00,000
		(ii) राज्य सहकारी बैंकों को††	177,49,76,000
		(iii) दूसरों को	5,78,97,000
		राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (दीर्घकालीन क्रियाएं) निधि से ऋण, अग्रिम और निवेश	
		(क) ऋण और अग्रिम :—	
		(i) राज्य सरकारों को	53,68,83,000
		(ii) राज्य सहकारी बैंकों को	21,62,35,000
		(iii) केन्द्रीय भूमिबन्धक बैंकों को . . . . .	..
		(iv) कृषि पुनर्वित्त निगम को	5,00,00,000

देयताएं	रुपये	आस्तियां	रुपये
(ग) अन्य	117,57,97,000	(ख) केन्द्रीय भूमिवन्धक बैंकों के डिबेंचरों में निवेश	10,60,85,000
वेय बिल	42,08,82,000	राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (स्थिरीकरण) निधि से ऋण और अग्रिम राज्य सहकारी बैंकों को ऋण और अग्रिम राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक ऋण (दीर्घकालीन क्रियाएं) निधि से	25,69,08,000
अन्य देयताएं	326,47,19,000	ऋण, अग्रिम और निवेश (क) विकास बैंक को ऋण और अग्रिम (ख) विकास बैंक द्वारा जारी किये गये बांडों/डिबेंचरों में निवेश	92,31,94,000
		अन्य आस्तियां	36,50,86,000
रुपये	1437,57,62,000	रुपये	1437,57,62,000

*नकदी, आवधिक जमा और अल्पकालीन प्रतिभूतियां शामिल हैं।

**राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (दीर्घकालीन क्रियाएं) निधि और राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक ऋण (दीर्घकालीन क्रियाएं) निधि में से किये गये निवेश शामिल नहीं हैं।

(@)राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (दीर्घकालीन क्रियाएं) निधि से प्रदत्त ऋण और अग्रिम शामिल नहीं हैं।

†रिजर्व बैंक ऑफ इंडिया अधिनियम की धारा 17(4)(ग) के अधीन अनुसूचित वाणिज्य बैंकों को मियादी बिलों पर अग्रिम दिये गये "शून्य" रुपये शामिल हैं।

‡राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (दीर्घकालीन क्रियाएं) निधि और राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (स्थिरीकरण) निधि से प्रदत्त ऋण और अग्रिम शामिल नहीं हैं।

तारीख : 6 सितम्बर, 1972

(ह०) एस० जगन्नाथन, गवर्नर।

रिजर्व बैंक ऑफ इंडिया अधिनियम, 1934 के अनुसरण में सितम्बर 1972 की 1 तारीख को समाप्त हुए सप्ताह के लिए लेखा दृश्य विभाग

देयताएं	रुपये	रुपये	आस्तियां	रुपये	रुपये
बैंकिंग विभाग में रखे हुए नोट	58,95,04,000		सोने का सिक्का और बुलियन — (क) भारत में रखा हुआ	182,53,11,000	
संचनल में नोट	4604,70,58,000		(ख) भारत के बाहर रखा हुआ . . . . .	..
जारी किये गये कुल नोट		4663,65,62,000	विदेशी प्रतिभूतियां जोड़	211,65,38,000	394,18,49,000
			रुपये का सिक्का		35,16,11,000
			भारत सरकार की रुपया प्रतिभूतियां देशी विनिमय बिल और दूसरे वाणिज्य-पत्र		4234,31,02,000
कुल देयताएं		4663,65,62,000	कुल आस्तियां		4663,65,62,000

तारीख : 6 सितम्बर, 1972

(ह०) एस० जगन्नाथन, गवर्नर।

[स० फा० 1(3)/72-बी०ध०-1]

च० व० सीरचन्दानी, अव्वर सचिव।

(Department of Revenue and Insurance)

ORDER

Stamps

New Delhi, the 30th September 1972

S.O. 2677.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (2 of 1899), the Central Government hereby remits the duty with which the promissory notes of the value of ninety-nine lakhs, sixty-nine thousand, four hundred and forty-two rupees and twenty-one paise, executed by the Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board in favour of M/s. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, are chargeable under the said Act.

[No. 18/72-Stamps/F.No. 471/59/Cus.VII.]

(राजस्व और बीमा विभाग)

आदेश

स्टाम्प

नई दिल्ली, 30 सितम्बर 72

का० आ० 2677—भारतीय स्टाम्प अधिनियम, 1899 (1899 का 2) की धारा 9 की उपधारा (1) के खंड (क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार उस शुल्क से जो पैसमें भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड के पक्ष में उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य विद्युत बोर्ड द्वारा निष्पादित निम्नान्वये लाख उनहत्तर हजार चार सौ ब्यालीस रुपये और इक्कीस पैसे के मूल्य के वचनपत्रों पर उक्त अधिनियम के अधीन प्रभाय है एतद्द्वारा छूट देती है।

[सं० 18/72-स्टाम्प/फा० सं० 471/59/72-सीमा VII]

S.O. 2678.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (2 of 1899), the Central Government hereby remits the duty with which the bonds to the value of fifty lakhs of rupees, to be issued by the Punjab Financial Corporation, are chargeable under the said Act.

[No. 19/72-Stamps/F.No. 471/51/72-Cus.VII.]

का० आ० 2678.—भारतीय स्टाम्प अधिनियम, 1899 (1899 का 2) की धारा 9 की उपधारा (1) के खंड (क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार उस शुल्क से जो पंजाब वित्तीय निगम द्वारा जारी किए जाने वाले पचपन लाख रुपये के मूल्य के वचनपत्रों पर उक्त अधिनियम के अधीन प्रभाय है एतद्द्वारा छूट देती है।

[सं० 19/72-स्टाम्प/फा० सं० 471/51/72-सीमा शुल्क VII]

S.O. 2679.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (2 of 1899), the Central Government hereby permits M/s. Larsen and Toubro Limited, Bombay, to pay consolidated stamp duty of one lakh, five thousand, six hundred and sixty-eight rupees and thirty-five paise, chargeable on the bonds printed and issued in group of certificates, under the said Act.

[No. 20/72-Stamps/F.No. 471/43/72-Cus.VII.]

K. SANKARARAMAN, Under Secy.

का० आ० 2679.—भारतीय स्टाम्प अधिनियम, 1899 (1899 का 2) की धारा 9 की उपधारा (1) के खंड (ख) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्द्वारा मैसर्स लार्सेन एण्ड टाउब्रो लिमिटेड, बम्बई को उक्त अधिनियम के अधीन प्रमाणपत्रों के ग्रुप में मुद्रित और जारी किए गए वचनपत्रों पर प्रभाय एक लाख पांच हजार छ. सौ और अड़सठ रुपये और पैंतीस पैसे का समेकित स्टाम्प-शुल्क अदा करने के लिए अनुज्ञा देती है।

[सं० 20/72-स्टाम्प-फा० सं० 471/43/72-सी० शु० VII]

के० शंकररामन अवर सचिव।

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

New Delhi, the 22nd September 1972

S.O. 2680/IDRA/6/4/72.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 of the Industrial (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 (65 of 1951) read with rules 5 and 8 of the Development Councils (Procedural) Rules, 1952, the Central Government hereby appoints till 29th August, 1973 (1) Dr. S. S. Baijal, in place of Shri E. F. F. Davis, (2) Shri A. Das Gupta, in place of Dr. S. Banerjee, and (3) Shri V. S. Raghavan, in place of Shri P. Hariharan, as members of the Development Council established by Order of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Industrial Development's Order No. S.O./IDRA/6/9/71 dated 30th March, 1971 for the scheduled industries engaged in the manufacture or production of Organic Chemicals and directs that the following amendments shall be made in the said Order, namely:—

In the said Order, for entries Nos. 14, 15 and 23 relating to Shri E. F. F. Davis, Technical Director, Imperial Chemical Industries (I) Private Ltd., 26, Jor Bagh, New Delhi, Dr. S. Banerjee, General Manager, Durgapur Chemicals, Durgapur, West Bengal and Shri P. Hariharan, Director (Dev. & Central), M/s. Hindustan Photo Films Ltd., Ootacamund, Madras, respectively, the following entries shall be substituted, namely:—

- "14. Dr. S. S. Baijal, Technical Director, M/s. Imperial Chemical Industries (I) Private Ltd., 26, Jor Bagh, New Delhi.
15. Dr. A. Das Gupta, General Manager & Director, Durgapur Chemicals, Durgapur, West Bengal.
23. Shri V. S. Raghavan, Managing Director, M/s. Hindustan Photo Films Ltd., Ootacamund, Madras.

[No. 15(1)/71-LC.]

V. ANAND, Under Secy.

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 22 सितम्बर 1972

का० आ० 2680.—आई सी आर ए/6/4/72.—विकास परिषद् (प्रक्रियात्मक) नियम, 1952 के नियम 5 और 8 के साथ पठित उद्योग (विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 (1951 का 65) की धारा 6 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार कार्बनिक रसायनों के विनिर्माण या उत्पादन में लगे हुए अनुसूचित उद्योगों के लिए भारत सरकार के औद्योगिक

विकास मंत्रालय के आदेश सं० का०आ०/आई०डी०आर० ए०६/९/७१ तारीख 30-3-71 द्वारा स्थापित विकास परिषद के सदस्यों के रूप में (1) श्री ई० एफ० एस० डेविस के स्थान पर डा० एस० एस० बैजल, (2) डा० एस० बनर्जी के स्थान पर श्री ए० दास गुप्ता और (3) श्री पी० हरिहरण के स्थान पर श्री वी० एस० राघवन को 29 अगस्त 1973 तक एतद्द्वारा नियुक्त करती है और यह निदेश देती है कि उक्त आदेश में निम्नलिखित संशोधन किए जाएंगे, अर्थात्:—

उक्त आदेश में श्री ई० एफ० एस० डेविस, तकनीकी निदेशक, इम्पीरियल कैमिकल इण्डस्ट्रीज (I) प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, 26, जोर बाग, नई दिल्ली, डा० एस० बनर्जी, महा प्रबन्धक, दुर्गापुर कैमिकल्स, दुर्गापुर, पश्चिमी बंगाल और श्री पी० हरिहरण, निदेशक (विकास और नियंत्रण), मैसर्स हिन्दुस्तान फोटो फिल्मस् लिमिटेड, उटकमण्ड, मद्रास से सम्बन्धित क्रमशः प्रविष्टि सं० 14, 15 और 23 के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टियां रखी जाएंगी, अर्थात्:—

14. डा० एस० एस० बैजल,
तकनीकी निदेशक,

मैसर्स इम्पीरियल कैमिकल इण्डस्ट्रीज (I) प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, 26 जोर बाग, नई दिल्ली।

15. डा० ए० दास गुप्ता,
महाप्रबन्धक और निदेशक,
दुर्गापुर कैमिकल्स, दुर्गापुर, पश्चिमी बंगाल।

16. श्री वी० एस० राघवन,
प्रबन्ध निदेशक,
मैसर्स हिन्दुस्तान फोटो फिल्मस्, लिमिटेड, उटकमण्ड, मद्रास।

[सं 13(5)/70-एल सी]

वि० आनन्द, अवसर सचिव।

CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 30th September, 1972

S.O. 2681.—In this Ministry's Order No. S.O. 5275/IDRA/6/12/71 dated the 27th November, 1971 published in Part-II Section 3 Sub-section (ii) of the Gazette of India, dated the 4th December, 1971 under which the Development Council for Sugar Industry was reconstituted:—

For "12. The Director of Agriculture, Government of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad Ex-Officio."

Read "12. The Director of Sugar, Government of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad (Ex-Officio)."

[No. 15(1)/71-LCO.]

S. A. T. RIZVI, Under Secy.

शुद्धि-पत्र

नई दिल्ली, 19 अगस्त, 1972

एस०ओ० 2681:—भारत के राजपत्र, भाग 2, खण्ड 3, उप-खण्ड (ii), तारीख 4 दिसम्बर, 1971 में प्रकाशित इस मन्त्रालय के आदेश सं० का०आ० 5275/आई०डी०आर०ए०६/12/71, तारीख 27 नवम्बर, 1971, जिसके अधीन शर्करा उद्योग के लिए विकास परिषद् गठित किया गया था, में:—

"12. कृषि निदेशक,
आन्ध्र प्रदेश सरकार,
हैदराबाद (पदेन)।

के स्थान पर

"12. शर्करा निदेशक,
आन्ध्र प्रदेश सरकार,
हैदराबाद (पदेन)।

पढ़ें।

[सं 15(1)/71-एल०सी०]

एस० ए० टी० रिजवी, अवसर सचिव।

शुद्धि-पत्र

नई दिल्ली, 7 सितम्बर, 1972

का० आ० 1682:—भारत सरकार के औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय के आदेश सं० 4073 दिनांक 22-10-71 में जो वस्त्र मशीनों के निर्माण अथवा उत्पादनगत अनुसूचित उद्योगों की विकास परिषद् की स्थापना करने के बारे में है और जिसे भारत के राजपत्र के भाग 2, खण्ड 3, उप-खण्ड (2) दिनांक 30 अक्टूबर, 1971 को प्रकाशित किया गया है, निम्नलिखित संशोधन किया जाएगा; अर्थात्:—

1. उक्त आदेश में क्रम संख्या 18 के सामने दी गई प्रविष्टि के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टि रखी जाएगी; अर्थात्:—

18 श्री आर० जी० जालानी,
निदेशक (वस्त्र मशीन प्रभाग),
वस्त्र आयुक्त का कार्यालय,
पो० बा० सं० 11500,
बम्बई-20

[संख्या 2-2/71-एच० एम० (1)]

एस० कन्नन, अवसर सचिव।

DEPARTMENT OF COMPANY AFFAIRS CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 7th September 1972

S.O. 2683.—In this Department Notification of even number dated 29th April 1972 please add Nagaland after Assam wherever it appears.

[No. F. 2(35)-Admn.II/63.]

K. M. SHARMA, Under Secy.

कम्पनी कार्य विभाग

शुद्धि-पत्र

नई दिल्ली, 7 सितम्बर 1972

का० आ० 2683.—इस विभाग को इसी संख्या को दिनांक 29-4-1972 की अधिसूचना में 'आसाम' जहां कहीं यह हो, के पश्चात् कृपया 'नागालैंड' जोड़िये।

[सं० फा० 2(35)-एडमन 2/63]

कान्त मणि शर्मा, अवसर सचिव।

MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING

New Delhi, the 25th September, 1972

S.O. 2684.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 (40 of 1971), the Central Government hereby appoints the officer mentioned in column (1) of the Table below, being an officer equivalent to the rank of gazetted officer of Government to be Estate Officer for the purposes of the said Act, who shall exercise the powers conferred and perform the duties imposed, on the Estate Officers, by or under the said Act, within the limits of his jurisdiction in respect of the Public Premises specified in column (2) of the said Table.

THE TABLE

Designation of the officer	Categories of public premises and local limits of jurisdiction
(1)	(2)
1. Estate Manager, Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Jharua (Bihar)	Premises belonging to or taken on lease by or on behalf of the Bharat Coking Coal limited in the States of Bihar and West Bengal.

[No. F. 21012(9)/72-Pol.(IV).]

R. B. SAXENA,
Deputy Director of Estates & Ex-Officio
Under Secy.

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 25 सितम्बर, 1972

का० आ० 2684.—लोक परिसर (अप्राधिकृत अधिभोगियों की बेदखली) अधिनियम, 1971 (1971 का 40) की धारा 3 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, नीचे की सारणी के स्तम्भ (1) में वर्णित अधिकारी को, जो सरकार के राजपत्रित अधिकारी के समतुल्य अधिकारी हैं, उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए सम्पदा अधिकारी के रूप में एतद्वारा नियुक्त करती है, जो उक्त सारणी के स्तम्भ (2) में विनिर्दिष्ट लोक परिसरों के सम्बन्ध में अपनी अधिकारिता के भीतर उक्त अधिनियम

द्वारा या उसके अधीन सम्पदा अधिकारियों को प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करेगा, और उस पर अधिरोपित कर्तव्यों का पालन करेगा।

सारणी

अधिकारी का पदाभिदान लोक परिसरों के वर्ग और अधिकारिता की स्थानीय सीमाएं

(1)

(2)

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. संपदा प्रबंधक भारत कोकिंग कोल लिमिटेड, झरिया (बिहार) | बिहार और पश्चिम बंगाल राज्यों में भारत कोकिंग कोल लिमिटेड की या उसके द्वारा या उसकी ओर से पट्टे पर लिए गए परिसर। |
|---|--|

[सं० फा० 21012(9)/72 जिल्द (4)]

आर० बी० सक्सेना,
उप-सम्पदा निदेशक और पदेन अवसर सचिव।

DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

New Delhi, the 21st September 1972

Notice under section 10(1) of the Delhi Development Act, 1957 (No. 1 of 1957) read with rules 5 and 15 of the Delhi Development (Master Plan and Zonal Development Plan) Rules, 1959.

S.O. 2685.—Notice is hereby given that:—

1. (a) a draft of the zonal development plan for zones A-4 and A-8 (Jhandewallan) has been prepared,

(b) a copy thereof will be available for inspection at the following offices between the hours of 11.00 A.M. and 3.00 P.M. on all working days except Saturdays, till the date mentioned in paragraph 3 hereinafter:—

- (1) Office of the D.D.A., Delhi Vikas Bhawan, Indraprastha Estate, 'D' Block New Delhi;
- (2) Office of the New Delhi Municipal Committee, Town Hall, New Delhi;
- (3) Office of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, Town Hall, Delhi-6; and
- (4) Office of the Executive Officer, Delhi Cantt. Board, Delhi Cantt.-10.

2. Objections and suggestions are hereby invited with respect to this draft zonal development plan.

3. Objections or suggestions may please be sent in writing to the Secretary, Delhi Development Authority, Delhi Vikas Bhawan, Indraprastha Estate 'D' Block, New Delhi by or before the 29th October, 1972.

4. Any person making an objection or suggestion should also give his name and address.

[No. F. 4(25)/69-MP.]

H. N. FOTEDAR, Secy.
Delhi Development Authority.

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण

नई दिल्ली, 21 सितम्बर, 1972

दिल्ली डवैलपमेंट एक्ट 1957 (1957 का नं० 61) की धारा 10(1) के अधीन सूचना जिसे नियम 5 एवं 15 दिल्ली डवैलपमेंट (मास्टर प्लान तथा जोनल डवैलपमेंट प्लान) रूल्स 1959 के साथ पढ़ा जाए।

एस० नो० 2685.—एतद्द्वारा सूचना दी जाती है कि :—

1. (अ) जोन्स ए-4 एवं ए-8 (झण्डेवाला) के जोनल डवैलपमेंट प्लान का प्रारूप (ड्राफ्ट) बन कर तैयार हो गया है।

(ब) उक्त जोनल डवैलपमेंट प्लान की एक प्रति निम्नलिखित कार्यालयों में शनिवार को छोड़कर सभी कार्यशील दिनों में 11 बजे से 3 बजे तक निरीक्षण के लिये पैरा 3 में उल्लिखित तिथि तक प्राप्य है :—

- (1) कार्यालय दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण, दिल्ली विकास भवन, इन्द्रप्रस्था इस्टेट, 'डी० ब्लॉक' नई दिल्ली।

(2) कार्यालय, नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका, टाउन हॉल नई दिल्ली।

(3) कार्यालय, दिल्ली नगर निगम, टाउन हॉल दिल्ली-6

(4) कार्यालय, कार्यकारी अधिकारी, दिल्ली कण्टोनमेंट बोर्ड, दिल्ली कैंप-10

2. इस ड्राफ्ट जोनल डवैलपमेंट प्लान के सम्बन्ध में आपत्तियां एवं सुझाव आमन्त्रित किये जाते हैं।

3. आपत्तियां एवं सुझाव लिखित रूप में सचिव, दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण, दिल्ली विकास भवन, इन्द्रप्रस्था इस्टेट, 'डी ब्लॉक' नई दिल्ली के पास 29 अक्टूबर, 1972 तक तथा इससे पहले भेजे जा सकते हैं।

4. कोई भी व्यक्ति जो आपत्ति या सुझाव प्रस्तुत करे उसे अपना नाम और पूरा पता भी देना चाहिए।

[सं० एफ० 4 (25) 69-एम० पी०]

हृदयनाथ फोतेदार,
सचिव, दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण